

THE

Sigma Delta Chi Convention Number

QUILL

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A MAGAZINE FOR JOURNALISTS



November, 1954

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Legislative correspondents interview Ohio's Governor Frank J. Lausche in Columbus, which is the scene of Sigma Delta Chi's 1954 meeting.

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THE QUILL for November, 1954

Bylines in This Issue

A FRACTION of the drive and enthusiasm which have earned **Louis B. Seltzer** a *Life*-sized title of "Mr. Cleveland" during his quarter century as editor of the *Cleveland Press* is reflected in the pace of "Here's Why It's Great to Be a Newspaperman!" (page 9).

With a flamboyant expenditure of vast quantities of his time and boundless energy on the civic affairs of his beloved Cleveland (and on the individual affairs of his beloved Clevelanders as an advocate of the open door policy for editors), he carried the *Press* along to national recognition as an outstanding newspaper, winning recognition himself, en route, as a Fellow of Sigma Delta Chi.

Statistically, he was born in Cleveland, went to work as an office boy at 13, and cut his reportorial teeth on the *Cleveland News* as a youth. He joined the *Press* in 1916, when he was 19, and within twelve years sped through assignments as reporter, editorial writer, city editor, news editor, associate editor, and chief editorial writer to his present chair. His momentum even carried him on to the additional responsibilities of editor-in-chief of Scripps-Howard newspapers in Ohio, but he never quite abandoned any of the jobs he held, and his heart still belongs to the city that nurtured him—or vice versa.

THE growing trend toward secrecy in government is a more dangerous phenomenon than the desire of a few dishonest or demagogic politicians to cover their tracks. It is practiced by able and honest office holders. In "Do Public Officials Withhold the News Because They Do Not Trust the Public?" (page 10), **J. R. Wiggins** points out how such an attitude endangers the very basis of freedom because it reveals a lack of faith in the democratic process.

The managing editor of the *Washington Post* and *Times Herald* is well qualified to level such a charge by his professional experience and his present position as chairman of the Committee on Freedom of Information of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. He is also a director of the ASNE and of the Associated Press Managing Editors Association.

He came to his present post in 1947 from the *New York Times*, where he had been assistant to the publisher. He started his career as a newspaperman in 1922 on the *Rock County Star*, Luverne, Minn., weekly which he later

published. He joined the staff of the *St. Paul Dispatch* and *Pioneer Press* in 1930. He was an editorial writer, Washington correspondent and managing editor before the war and editor afterward.

He left his desk to join the Army Air Forces in 1942. He served in North Africa and Italy as an intelligence officer and attained a major's rank before returning to newspaper work.

THE interview pictured on the cover of this number of *THE QUILL* took place in the Press Room of the Ohio Legislative Correspondents' Association in the Statehouse at Columbus.

Seated are **Kenneth W. Meckstroth**, Ohio State Journal; **Hal W. Conefry**, Scripps-Howard Newspapers, president of the association; **Brady Black**, Cincinnati Enquirer; **Governor Lausche**, and **Robert Vincent**, International News Service.

Standing: **Tom Reinders**, Toledo Blade; **Ray White**, secretary to the Governor and former newspaper publisher and editor; **Jerry Poston**, Dayton Daily News, and **Richard A. Forster**, Cincinnati Times-Star.

THE author of "Columbus Has Come a Long Way" (page 19) has seen his share of the journey. His newspaper career goes back forty years and for twenty-five of these he has been editor of the oldest newspaper in the city where Sigma Delta Chi will hold its 1954 convention.

Except for a few months on the *Dayton Journal* and like periods on the *Dayton Herald* and the *Canton Repository*, **Jacob A. Meckstroth** has spent his entire newspaper career with the *Ohio State Journal*, Columbus, of which he has been the editor since 1929.

He was a charter member of Sigma Delta Chi at Ohio State University in 1911 and was the first president of the Central Ohio Professional Chapter. If his article on Columbus seems weighted politics-wise it may be because Meckstroth was for some years a political writer and in the middle twenties took a leave of absence from the *State Journal* to serve as secretary to Governor Vic Donahey, later United States Senator.

He is a trustee of the Ohio Historical Society, was a member of the Ohio Sesquicentennial Commission (1953), is a trustee of Heidelberg College and of the Denison University Research Foundation. For more than twenty years he has been president of the

board of trustees of the Columbus Public Library.

IF anyone in the state of Ohio knows the history of journalism in that area from Aberdeen to Zanesville, it must be **Prof. James E. Pollard**, author of "Ohio Journalism Shows Diversity and Stability" (page 12).

Professor Pollard holds bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees from Ohio State University. His record as a newspaperman in the Buckeye state includes work with the *Canton Repository*, the *Scioto Gazette*, the *Ohio State Journal*, and the *Columbus Dispatch*, as well as with the *Associated Press*. He has been on the Ohio State University faculty since 1920.

He joined the university staff as an assistant in the political science department, directed the University News Bureau from 1923 to 1933, joined the journalism teaching staff in 1932, and is now director of the university's School of Journalism.

While serving overseas as a lieutenant with the 47th Infantry in World War I, he wrote the history of that unit. In 1947 he received the Sigma Delta Chi Distinguished Service Award for Research in Journalism for his book "The Presidents and the Press." Among his other works are "Journal of Jay Cooke," 1935; "Principles of Newspaper Management," 1937; "Newspaper Laws of Ohio" (co-author), 1937; "The Public Notice," 1938; "The Newspaper as Defined by Law," 1940; "Index of Public Notice Laws of 48 States," 1941; and "The History of the Ohio State University, 1873-1948," 1952.

IT'S scarcely fair to identify **Hodding Carter** simply as editor of the Greenville (Miss.) *Delta Democrat-Times*. He's also a publisher, a talented writer, a war veteran, a Fellow of Sigma Delta Chi, a winner of a Pulitzer prize and Niemann and Guggenheim fellowships, and a bit of a crusader. He's the author of "A September to Remember" (page 13).

After graduating from Bowdoin in 1927, Carter attended the Columbia University School of Journalism and taught at Tulane University for a year before reporting for the *New Orleans Item*. He also worked for the *United Press* in New Orleans and the *Associated Press* in Jackson, Miss., before founding the *Daily Courier* in his native Hammond, La., in 1932 and training vigorous editorial guns on Huey Long.

In 1936 he moved to Greenville, Miss., to start the *Delta Star* which eventually absorbed a competitor to become the *Delta Democrat-Times*.



From where I sit by Joe Marsh

Our Town Makes Good in New York City

Couldn't place a new subscriber named Clark, but I found out who they were one day last week when they dropped in *The Clarion's* office.

"We're native New Yorkers," Mrs. Clark said, "and all our friends there are originally from other places. We always felt left out when they talked about things 'back home.'"

"That's why we 'adopted' your town and to get all the news we subscribed to *The Clarion*. Now we have a 'back home' of our own to talk about—and we think it's the most wonderful town there is!"

From where I sit, just about everyone thinks his own home town is best. Picking your town comes natural. The right to do this "picking," though, is what really counts. Whether it's a favorite town, a favorite cut of meat, or even a choice of a beverage—say between beer and buttermilk, it's respecting the right to this freedom of choice that makes a good neighbor and a good American. I hope you subscribe to that!

Joe Marsh

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Before starting five years of military service in 1940, he won a Niemann Fellowship at Harvard and served on the staff of *PM* in New York. His varied assignments in World War II included editorship of the Middle Eastern editions of *Yank* and *Stars and Stripes*.

In 1945 he was awarded a Guggenheim fellowship for creative writing, and in 1946 he took a Pulitzer prize for editorial writing. His views as a liberal Southern spokesman often echo through the national magazines and his books include "Flood Crest," "Southern Legacy," and his autobiography, "Where Main Street Meets the River."

RIGHTS?—Just what are the rights of a news photographer at the scene of an accident? With television news cameramen now roving the countryside along with the newspaper photographers, this appears to be more of an issue today than may have been the case a few years ago. In the December issue of *THE QUILL*, Gene Godt of WCCO-TV, Minneapolis-St. Paul, will tell about the difficulties that developed in a specific news situation . . . and what he found out when he sought to determine just what the rights of his staff men were.

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Editor, *The Quill*:

Please change the mailing address of my copy of *The Quill* to my home. It's so popular around the office that I rarely get to see my copy.

Dale M. Johns, Central
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Editor, *The Quill*:

I look forward each month to receiving *The Quill* and regularly read it from cover to cover. It fills a vital role, I believe, in bringing together the thoughts of men whose interests must of necessity be predominantly local.

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THE QUILL for November, 1954

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for television's
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The plus factor for Cinébeam, screens out room light, intensifies contrast without glare.

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HIGH FIDELITY

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Zenith-built dual speakers with woofer and tweeter and push-pull amplifier add new "you are there" reality to TV.



Zenith's Model X. Full 21" Cinébeam television with Ciné-Lens, 20,000-volt Royal "R" chassis. Phonojack for playing LP records. In Mahogany \$379.95*. In Blonde as shown, \$389.95*. Top Tuning starts at \$299.95*.



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THE QUILL for November, 1954

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We Wouldn't Be In Today's Air Age

—If We Hadn't Had A Free, Competitive Oil Industry

by

**RALPH S.
DAMON**

*President,
Trans World Airlines*

You can step aboard a plane at noon in New York today and dine in San Francisco tonight. You can breakfast in Washington, D. C. and lunch in Chicago... or you can leave New York in the late afternoon and be in almost any capital in Europe for lunch or dinner the following evening. Just a matter of routine, these days—part of the almost 19 billion passenger miles U. S. domestic airlines will fly this year.

Yet this still swiftly-growing industry, which has literally grown into manhood during my own working lifetime, didn't just happen. And while the spotlight has justly been on the swift, shining planes and the men who fly them, it's worth remembering that today's air age as we know it couldn't have come about if we hadn't had a free, competitive oil industry.

Today's planes—and I can say this out of 35 years of first-hand observation—are the result of the closest kind of teamwork between plane



Ralph S. Damon, president of TWA, has been active in aviation ever since he served as an Army flyer in World War I. In the early 30's he was instrumental in developing such noted aircraft as the Curtiss-Wright Junior and the Condor. During World War II he put into high gear the production of the famous P-47 Thunderbolt fighter. By Presidential appointment, he is a member of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

designers, engine designers and oil scientists. The whole spectacular history of aviation in this country demonstrates the success of this collaboration. And throughout this history, America's oil companies have surely lived up to their great responsibility for aviation's development.

Abundant supplies of low cost fuels were just a beginning. Year after year, better fuels helped make better, more efficient engines possible. And every step of the way, for oilmen, engine-makers and aviation people alike, the spur has been the driving force of competition—under

a system where the opportunity for rewards exists.

This competition in America today is real and it is constant. I know, for when TWA buys aviation gasoline in the U. S. (we used some 107 million gallons last year) we are able to buy in a competitive market, with many companies anxious to bid for our business.

We, in commercial aviation, benefit with quality oil products at the lowest possible prices. And because the airlines are competitive, these benefits are swiftly passed along to you, the public.

This is one of a series of reports by outstanding Americans who were incited to examine the job being done by the U. S. oil industry. This page is presented for your information by The American Petroleum Institute, 50 West 50th Street, New York 20, N. Y.

THE QUILL

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Young Men in Black and White

RECENTLY I spent five days in a hospital for some minor but unpleasant surgery. My situation offered a better than usual opportunity to observe interns and residents at work. After the first unhappy hours, I was at least more mobile than my roommates and neighbors in a surgical case wing.

It was a great hospital that is generously supplied with young men in white. I happen to know enough about medicine to understand a great deal that went on around me. Despite a middle-aged skepticism, I was deeply impressed by these fledgling physicians.

They seemed not only to know the fundamentals of their job but to enjoy it despite demands on their energy and patience that must have been trying in the extreme after long hours of duty. I was especially impressed by the way five of them gathered about an old man's bed in a fight for life that was as resourceful and dogged as it was hopeless.

I came away feeling that whatever privileges and monetary awards might await these young men once they had finished their arduous apprenticeship, medicine had not attracted them for these alone. They liked medicine. Without genuine feeling for their profession they could not have survived the training they had had.

But the very rigor of their preparation makes the selection of physicians relatively much simpler than that of journalists. Medical education is limited of entry, long and strenuous and expensive. Its neophytes must meet not only standards set by their own profession but by the state which licenses them to practice.

As art and business as well as profession, journalism cannot set such fixed standards of education. If it wishes to serve its peculiar public purpose it cannot permit any state to examine and license its practitioners. Nevertheless journalism also requires its special attitudes and aptitudes and it is important to try to understand these.

THE eve of a national convention of journalism's only professional fraternity seems a good time to continue a train of thought which started while I watched young physicians at work and speculated on what made them tick. For example, what leads a young man to become a journalist in the first place?

I suspect that the average person who enters journalism does so out of compulsions of which he is hardly conscious. He wants so many things of a life work that no other career but journalism seems to offer a specific way to earn a living. This was true of me, I know now.

Consider the extremely varied educational background

of so many older men who entered journalism before professional schools were common. I was reminded of this recently when I wrote biographical sketches of five metropolitan editorial writers for my newspaper's house organ. The two younger ones had attended journalism schools. The other three of us are a mixed bag indeed.

One started in the footsteps of a father who was the chief justice of a state supreme court. Another pursued chemistry in two major universities only to land on a city desk. By a fluke of the loose elective system of my college era, I majored in economics. I am a moron in economics but I almost became an anthropologist.

It can be argued that the three of us dropped specialized careers because we could not or would not go on to the graduate or professional degrees necessary to qualify in law, chemistry or anthropology. I suspect the truth is that in the showdown none of us was willing to confine our lifework to any one compartment, however much we liked it. So we became journalists.

JOURNALISM is not only a profession but has its specialties the same as medicine. And by specialties I do mean merely the choice between being a byline or an editor. But whether one becomes a political commentator or a science writer, he remains a journalist in his catholicity of interests. In this broad curiosity about life, one is probably born a journalist.

The special aptitudes that lend effectiveness to a journalist's basic professional attitude are another matter. To a considerable degree these can be taught or at least stimulated by technical education. In this the journalism school is doing a great service, provided its curriculum does not overemphasize method at the expense of content.

If I had ever had any criticism of formal education for journalism it has been the experience that, occasionally, it has taught a youngster enough technical skills to hide the fact that he lacks the essential type of mind. A square peg has been made to look round until some discerning city editor strips away the camouflage.

It strikes me that a major service that the journalism schools can render is to discover and weed out those who haven't got the natural compulsion to be journalists. I think the schools are doing quite a lot of this. At least I meet fewer and fewer journalism school-trained younger men who have turned to totally different callings.

For journalism, like medicine, is truly a calling although I am too much the old newspaperman to admit it often. But some day, when I again encounter one of those patronizing characters who likes to say: "I used to be a newspaperman myself," I may be tempted to answer: "You never really were."

CARL R. KESLER

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Here's Why It's Great to Be a Newspaperman!

A noted editor finds journalism in full bloom with more glamour, drama, excitement, and creative-urge satisfaction than ever before and tells how to meet the challenge of problems that make it that way.

By LOUIS B. SELTZER

HE was a piker. His job was deep dish apple pie smothered in rich cream. He had it good.

All he had to do was to fraternize with his subscribers, find out what they were doing, thinking, planning, hoping and praying for. And then put it in type.

Well, it might not have been quite that easy, quite that simple. But, compared with the modern editor's job it was a lead pipe cinch.

The editor a century ago dealt with stability. His people for the most part "settled" and stayed put. Their interests were limited. Their movements were circumscribed by slow transportation.

He had no competition. They either bought his paper or they didn't know what was happening. Even the party telephone was less dependable and satisfying than the home town paper.

He had few distracting problems, such as, to mention only a few, rising costs, labor problems, mechanical difficulties, personnel and organizational challenges, all cutting into his day, into his thoughts, into his energies, into his basic responsibility of trying to learn about his town, its people, its problems.

He was a great editor—the editor of a century ago. He led the way for free press, and free speech, and fought venality in all its forms, political, economic and social. His place in American journalism is secure. But he had—and this is the whole point of the comparison—he had it good compared with the modern editor. He had time, limited cruising range, and the uncomplicated leisure to do his job and do it adequately.

The modern editor does not deal with stability. Nothing in the Twentieth century is stable. Population is constantly expanding and shifting from one part of the country to another.

Life is swift—and its speed is steadily increasing. Science and technology are stepping it up every day.

The whole pattern of the community

in which he edits his paper can change almost overnight—surely within a decade—and frequently from one year's end to another.

So, what are the problems of the modern editor?

1. His principal problem is to find time to do his job properly—to disentangle himself from the multiplicity of modern editing responsibilities, some enumerated above, like costs, labor, mechanics, organization, etc., and to address his mind, his energy, his initiative to knowing, understanding, focusing upon the people who keep his paper in business.

2. Another problem is to appraise continuously the effects upon his business of daily journalism of competing modern mediums of communication. The newstands bulge with magazines that fit virtually every interest of people, serve almost every purpose, anticipate almost every want. Then there is television which steadily expands its news and pictorial coverage and establishes regular hours at which it does this.

3. Because of the preoccupation of people with other things a shift of responsibility toward the newspaper has been created—more sharply today than ever before. The daily newspaper is looked to for more leadership, more civic responsibility, more dedication to the community itself than heretofore. This latter trend is bound to grow as civic problems multiply and communities need more physical attention.

4. The world itself has shrunk. Science has dwarfed it. Obscure names in geography books are household terms nowadays. The nation has put into uniform and dispatched all over the earth's surface men and women who have returned world-wise to their respective communities. Modern travel's seven-league boots, autos, planes, ships, trains, have stimulated a



Emphasis on local news while editing the Press for more than a quarter century has helped to give Louis B. Seltzer the title of "Mr. Cleveland."

travel appetite which has grown enormously in the last twenty-five years and will grow even more. Translated into the daily newspaper's responsibility it means that national and world news—especially in so chaotic and uncertain a period as the mid-point of this century—is far more important, significant and interesting than ever before.

There are other points of difference and comparison between last century's editor and this one's.

THE basic point is that the modern editor has quite a heroic job to do with an infinite number of new responsibilities, competitive factors and distractions.

Yet, all this being so, the fact remains that there is in America today no job, no challenge, no opportunity so exciting, so great, so soul-stirring as that of the modern daily newspaper's—for everybody, office-boy to editor.

If there were glamour, drama, excitement, historic potentials, creative-urge satisfactions, and the many other satisfying outlets for the keen, sensitive, alert minds of newspaper men and women in the so-called "good old days" that seem to decorate all professions, then they are ten-fold greater today.

American daily newspaper journalism, in my opinion, is in full bloom at this very moment. All of the problems, all of the competitive challenges, all of the mercurial instabilities of a fantastically expanding country, all of the chaos and uncertainties of a scientifically shrinking world make our

(Turn to page 26)

Do Public Officials Withhold the News Because They Do Not Trust the Public?

The crook's itch for secrecy in government is understandable. But an editor fears that even honest office holders may lack faith in the people's judgment to a degree that threatens our basic freedom.

By J. R. WIGGINS

ONE would think that, after 178 years of history under our Constitution and Bill of Rights, it would go without saying that the press ought to be free. But, as the late Carl Becker quaintly put it, we need from time to time to take a look at the things that go without saying to see if they are still going.

And when we look at any of our freedoms, we quickly discover that it is not safe to assume that any of them goes without saying. The fight in their behalf never is wholly won. This is particularly true of freedom of the press.

This freedom is so complex in its nature and is susceptible of attack in so many quarters that it is exposed to new jeopardy from year to year. Moreover, it is so inseparable from all other freedoms that liberty cannot be impaired anywhere without impairing freedom of the press. And of course freedom of the press cannot be impaired anywhere without impairing all other freedoms.

One misconception about freedom of the press which it should be our zealous endeavor to correct is the notion that it is a special constitutional favor conferred upon the publishers and editors and reporters. This misconception, widely cultivated in many quarters, is responsible for an odious proprietary attitude exhibited by some newspaper people; and for an indifference toward its preservation on the part of many others who view it narrowly as a right in which they do not share.

It is, of course, no more the property of newspapermen than freedom of speech is the property of those who own public halls. It is a freedom that belongs to all the people. It is available to all who wish to utilize it. It has been made secure, not for the comfort of those who use it, but for the salvation of those who may be assured of a knowledge of their affairs sufficient to assure them of a sound public opinion as the solid foundation of free government.

If this were more thoroughly under-

stood, more newspapermen would be less inhibited about making a vigorous defense of rights of the press. Some of them seem to have a self-conscious notion that a remonstrance against trespass upon press freedom may be construed as the narrow self-serving exertions of a craft.

The concept of a free press was put into our Constitution and emerged in our traditions so that the people might know enough about their own affairs to govern themselves wisely. That right to know can be impaired at numberless points. Broadly, it may be attacked at any of five fronts.

CITIZENS may be prevented from getting the facts. They may be restrained from printing them (or otherwise disseminating them). They may be threatened with reprisal for publication that will discourage all but the boldest from publishing the facts. They may be deprived of access to printing materials and equipment. They may be denied, by law or the failure of the law, the chance to accomplish the distribution of printed material. Successful attack on any single front can impair fatally the whole institution of press freedom and fatally obstruct the people's right to know.

It is a commentary on the continuing character of all fights for freedom that, after 178 years, assaults continue to be made at almost every point in the long defense perimeter of our press freedom. No point seems to be immune to attack.

This article is adapted from an address given before the American Society of Journalism School Administrators at Albuquerque, N. M., Aug. 31. The Society cited the Washington Post and Times Herald, of which the author is managing editor, for its defense of freedom of the press and "the living, resolute journalism creed it offers daily. . . ."

The most unremitting and unrelenting attack of our time, in my view, is upon the first of these fronts—the right to get the facts. It seems to me that in the last fifty years of our history there has developed in government at every level an increasing disposition to withhold information from the people.

There is an impulse toward secrecy that threatens not only our free press but all our free institutions. It is encountered in every branch of government, legislative, executive and judicial. It is met at every level of government, local, state and federal.

The secrecy of wicked public servants who transact their corrupt conspiracies behind closed doors does not explain it. To be sure, we have had corruption in government, and the corrupters and the corrupted have tried to hide their misdeeds.

There is nothing as fatal to the power and influence of the demagogue as the wide dissemination of information and knowledge, which punctures the false promises and illusions upon which demagoguery thrives. But demagogues alone cannot account for an itch for secrecy that is now found in American public life.

THIS passion for privacy in public affairs, this appetite for secrecy, cannot be explained by either the crooks or the demagogues. It is an aberration that is the more universal and the more dangerous because it is one into which otherwise good and wise and patriotic public servants so frequently are led. It is very puzzling.

Our lawmakers certainly know that the fullest publicity is essential to the legislative process in a free society. They know that the open conduct of public business informs the people, enlists their intelligence in the development of measures, obtains their counsel in the solution of difficult problems, enrolls their cooperation in the administration of policies about which the people have been informed in advance. Open legislative practices, I am sure they all know, not only



J. R. Wiggins is managing editor of the Washington Post and Times Herald. He is currently chairman of the ASNE's freedom of information committee.

govern free people better but better enable them to govern themselves.

Yet, councilmen, state legislators and congressmen, in spite of advantages of conducting the public business publicly of which they are well aware, argue for many secret meetings. Sometimes, of course, considerations of military security are involved. But this is a relatively rare thing.

The argument most commonly advanced is that business is more efficiently transacted in secrecy. They tell me that legislators are less inclined to perform for the galleries; that they more speedily embrace workable compromise.

I am always touched by the consideration that each lawmaker exhibits for the weaknesses and susceptibilities of his colleagues. I have never had a councilman say to me that he favored secret meetings because in public he felt an incurable itch to play upon popular emotions. I have never had a legislator tell me that he is so inflexible in his thinking as to be

unable to amend it under argument, that the give and take of public debate is unwise.

NO, they all have confidence in themselves; but they have a touching lack of confidence in the ability of their colleagues to behave well under the public gaze. Yet, for all this argument, I think they really know and well understand that legislative power in a free government is only a delegated power that still resides in the people, to be withdrawn or renewed at stated periods.

They know that, to exercise that power, the people must see their lawmakers in operation, that they may judge of measures and of men, and by that judgment decide whether to renew or withdraw the delegation of their power. Why then does secrecy continue in so many deliberative bodies?

Our judges, I am convinced, understand far better than we laymen understand, why open court proceedings

have been valued as essential to liberty among all free peoples for 700 years. They are not ignorant of the guaranties of Magna Charta and of a hundred other declarations of principle that illumine the history of western civilization.

They know the solid considerations of principle and practice that make it essential to a fair trial that the court room be open so that, in the language of Lilliburne, "all sorts of peaceable people may enter, see and have access thereunto."

They know that an open trial disposes the witness to tell the truth, for he sees in the court room filled with people, hundreds who may be ready to contradict his falsehoods, should he dare essay them. They know that an open trial disposes judge and court attendants to a stricter performance of their duty, in the language of Bentham, "putting the judge while trying under trial."

They know that open proceedings protect the accused against the melancholy precedents of Star Chamber and the Inquisition. They know that open trial often calls forth new testimony from the community that would not otherwise be offered (or testimony in contradiction).

They know that open courts educate citizens in their rights, both in general and perhaps in particular cases where their interests otherwise might be affected without their knowledge. They know that public trials protect good judges against the unfair imputation of undue lenity or undue severity or sheer incompetence which may be circulated when trials are secret.

They know that the open court inspires confidence in the judicial process. Why then is there, in our time, such unusual pressure from bench and bar for secrecy in judicial proceedings?

THOSE who occupy executive positions in local, state and federal governments are equally aware of the importance of public knowledge of their acts. There are, to be sure, some transactions of government that, in the nature of things, must be confined to the executive alone. The dictates of secrecy and diplomacy compel confidentiality in many matters.

But there are limitless areas of administrative exercise of power, altogether outside necessities of secrecy dictated by military or diplomatic considerations, where citizens are not fully informed. Administrators generally acknowledge that the government belongs to the people; that public business generally ought to be publicly conducted. Still, they do not avail

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*With a history that antedates statehood and
press personalities of national distinction*

Ohio Journalism Shows Diversity and Stability

By JAMES E. POLLARD

OHIO is a state of many parts and with a proud history. It was the first state carved out of the Old Northwest. It stood for many years at the crossroads of national expansion—where the hopeful multitudes making their way west from the East and Northeast met those coming up from the South and the Southeast.

It might be said also that Ohio, which is to be host to the 1954 national convention of Sigma Delta Chi, is a microcosm of the nation. It is both urban and rural and both agricultural and industrial in its interests. It has more cities of 100,000 population than any other state, yet the ruling power in its legislature is predominantly rural and the so-called Cornstalk Brigade there is a force to be reckoned with. It has no mountains but the hills of its southern and southeastern counties form the western approaches to the Alleghenies. One of the Great Lakes serves as most of its northern border.

By the same token, Ohio journalism is as diverse as it is stable and substantial. It is significant that the first newspapers made their appearance along with the church and the school and all three were well established long before Ohio attained statehood in 1803. This might be explained in large part from the fact that the Ordinance of 1787 proclaimed that "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and all the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." The press was one of the chief means of educating the public as to the issues incident to the expanding West of which Ohio was then a part, and as to statehood.

Although Marietta was the first settlement in territorial Ohio, the first newspaper set up in the future state was the *Centinel of the North-Western Territory*, established by William Maxwell in 1793 at what is now Cincinnati but was then a rough settlement around a military outpost. Maxwell got out his poor little paper, for which at least once he lost the subscription

list so that he had to ask his customers to call for their papers, under conditions next to impossible.

The *Centinel* was followed by *Freeman's Journal*, also published at Cincinnati, and between 1799 and 1801, by which time the territorial capital had been moved to Chillicothe, by these, in order: the *Western Spy* and *Hamilton Gazette*, *Freeman's Journal* and *Chillicothe Advertiser*, the *Scioto Gazette*, also at Chillicothe, and, finally, the *Ohio Gazette* and the *Territorial and Virginia Herald*, at Marietta. Of these, the *Scioto Gazette*, now known as the *Chillicothe Gazette*, has been in continuous publication since 1800 and is published today in one of the finest small newspaper plants in the United States.

LONGEVITY is a notable characteristic of Ohio's newspapers, both dailies and weeklies. Of the state's ninety-eight dailies of general circulation, thirty-four have a record of 100 years or more of continuous publication and of these sixteen have been in publication for 125 years or more. On the weekly side, similarly, twenty-nine of Ohio's 261 weeklies of general circulation have passed the century mark and seven of these are on the far side of 125 years. Such a record is proof of the hold the state's newspapers have had on the Ohio public over the 161 years since Maxwell's *Centinel* first saw the light of day.

On the daily side, the papers of 125 years or more include these: *Athens Messenger*, 1825; *Canton Repository*, 1815; *Chillicothe Gazette*, 1800; *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus), 1811; *Dayton Journal Herald*, 1808; *Dayton News*, 1808; *Delaware Gazette*, 1818; *Elyria Chronicle-Telegram*, 1829; *Lancaster Eagle-Gazette*, 1809; *Newark Advocate*, 1820; *Painesville Telegraph*, 1822; *Sandusky Register-Star-News*, 1822; *Springfield News*, 1817; *Steubenville Herald-Star*, 1806; *Warren Tribune-Chronicle*, 1812, and the *Wooster Record*, 1817. Two others, the *Norwalk Reflector-Herald* and the *Ravenna Record*, will be admitted to this select group next year.



Ohio journalism has been the major interest of Prof. James E. Pollard for almost a quarter of a century.

The weeklies that have attained the ripe age of 125 years include these: *Clermont Sun* (Batavia), 1828; *Cadiz Republican*, 1815; *Eaton Register-Herald*, 1820; *Western Star* (Lebanon), 1807; *Holmes County Farmer-Hub* (Millersburg), 1826; *Belmont Chronicle* (St. Clairsville), 1813; and the *Belmont Gazette* (St. Clairsville), 1812.

For about the last twenty-five years Ohio's newspapers have been exceptionally well organized in terms of their mutual interest. This organization centers in the Ohio Newspaper Association, representing all the groups, with central offices in Columbus. Directly affiliated with the O.N.A. are the Buckeye Press Association, representing the weekly newspapers, and the Ohio Select List, comprised of the state's smaller and medium sized dailies. In addition, there are regional groups within the state comprised of the weeklies in those sections—Northwestern, Northeastern and Southeastern Ohio, plus the Miami Valley. All of these meet regularly apart from the O.N.A. annual convention and the first three are under the sponsorship, respectively, of the journalism departments of Bowling Green, Kent State and Ohio Universities.

There is also the Ohio Journalism Hall of Fame, established in 1928 by the School of Journalism, Ohio State University, which now contains the names of forty-five Ohioans or former Ohioans who distinguished themselves

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A September to Remember

Mississippi incident makes this editor suspect, after 25 years, that this is where he came in.

By **HODDING CARTER**

AT a certain or uncertain age, anniversaries take on meanings that escape younger folk. So it is that September of this year had for me an importance which I have not tried to explain to my oldest son who is 19 and who intends to be a newspaperman.

In September, twenty-five years ago, I got my first newspaper job on the *New Orleans Item*, to which, after five years of college and one year of college teaching, I was worth \$12.50 for a fifty to sixty hour work week. In September, eighteen years ago, my wife and I came to Greenville, Miss., to establish a then competitive and now monopolistic afternoon daily after selling the tiny tabloid daily which we had established four years before in Louisiana and had somehow kept alive. In September of this year my son returned to college from his own first newspaper job, also on the *Item*, where his starting pay was roughly four times as much as his father's had been.

That superior earning power pleased him almost as much as the first by-line which he had won far sooner than I had been given my first. He had been proud, too, of the stories that the four or five oldtimers on the *Item* had told him about my own cub days, tales which I modestly almost disclaimed while making a mental note to set 'em up for those friendly survivors when next I journeyed to New Orleans. They should have left out one or two, however, for young Hod interrupted some parental warnings about the French Quarter with an inquiry as to why I had chosen in my bachelor days to live there myself.

But beneath this give and take ran an undercurrent of serious examination of our respective times. For me this was the best legacy of the summer. We found ourselves agreeing on far more matters than usual. (Two summers ago, he was the family's lone Stevenson man). He carried a Guild card, as once I also had, and we decided that the Guild was principally responsible for higher wages, together with inflation, more prosperous times, more enlightened publishers, and the emergence of better-

trained and more career-minded young newspapermen.

We agreed also that it was too bad that there were fewer daily newspapers and more newspaper monopolies than when I started out, although we were both in favor of the present newspaper monopoly in Greenville. We concluded, however, that despite the nostalgic reminiscences of older reporters and editors, most newspapers today are better than they were twenty-five years ago.

I REALLY think they are. A principal reason, and not altogether a pleasant difference, is that young and old reporters, like almost all Americans, were living in a fool's paradise a quarter of a century ago. I doubt that in September, 1929, I ever used the word depression or had ever thought of one except during history or economics exams. Wars were over for the foreseeable future, no person or idea could ever successfully challenge American democracy and the capitalistic system, and about the only things that troubled my waking hours were the recent refusal of the American electorate to make a president out of an energetic enemy of prohibition named Al Smith and the popularity of a brash Louisianian named Huey Long. Good old normalcy would endure forever, along with the same headlines; and don't bore the readers with dispatches from Europe.

I find it hard to make young Hod believe that we were not quite as naive and trusting as our Page Ones would indicate. His generation is neither naive nor insular nor trusting, and this makes better newspapermen out of those who become such. But they, along with their elders, have paid a high price to see more clearly.

Now what I have said about this past September's meaning has had to do mainly with a father's prideful reactions to a son's first venture into journalism. As for the personal anniversaries, they remind me that today's threats to press freedom may differ in degree from the perils that were present twenty-five and eighteen years ago, but they do not differ in kind.



From Greenville, Miss., Hodding Carter's voice resounds across the nation as a liberal Southern spokesman in his Greenville (Miss.) *Delta Democrat-Times* and in major magazine articles.

Three weeks after I started reporting I was manhandled and tossed bodily out of a strike meeting. In the years of Long's domination, Louisiana's press was confronted with punitive taxation, its representatives were slugged, its existence threatened by organized boycott, its principal critics of Longism threatened and libelled. It was almost as hard to get into meetings of so-called public bodies, when they wanted to act in secret, as it is now.

WE'RE still having the same troubles and some others. In my own little city, our reporters and myself have a tough time finding out what the school board or the city council or the county board of supervisors don't want us to know. We have a harder time at the state level because we can't maintain a full-time correspondent in Jackson, the state capital. How infinitely more difficult it is to penetrate the Washington maze, as any Washington correspondent, struggling with the handout technique, the loose invoking of the national security issue, and the conflicting claims of partisan politics, can tell you. It all adds up to an expanded version of what newspapermen have always been subjected to, but in our infinitely more complex world the difficulties are far greater.

And this brings me to a final reason why this September was personally memorable. All newspapermen are aware of how so much of the public can be aroused to a high and dan-

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Suppose steel couldn't price its own product

The steel companies and the railroads have a great deal in common. Each is basic to the nation's economy and defense. Each is a large and good customer of the other.

However, while steel management is entirely free to exercise its judgment in adjusting prices to obtain business and meet competition, railroad management is not. It is prevented from doing this by regulations originally aimed at curbing railroad monopoly, a situation which disappeared many years ago.


Steel can adjust its prices overnight by management decision—

which is as it should be in a free economy. The railroads must first submit proposals to the government before they can raise or lower rates, and then are frequently subjected to delay.

Steel can quickly stop the manufacture of any item which dwindling demand causes to be made at a loss. The railroads are prevented from abandoning many unprofitable services without recourse to long and involved regulatory processes—and then are often denied approval and forced to continue unneeded services at heavy expense.

Because of these and many other inequalities, the railroads—vital to the country and its economy—operate under increasing difficulties that handicap their managements in taking steps aimed at giving the best possible service to the public.

The railroads do not seek relief from all regulation. They ask only that the regulations under which they operate be modernized in line with today's highly competitive conditions in the transportation industry . . . Eastern Railroad Presidents Conference, 143 Liberty Street, New York 6, N. Y.



Convention Section

This view of Columbus, where Sigma Delta Chi will hold its 1954 convention November 10-13, was taken looking northwestward toward the Civic Center on the Scioto River front. It clusters around the 555½ foot Le Veque-Lincoln Tower, an office building. The Ohio Statehouse can be identified in the right center by its unfinished dome.

Colorful Stage Ready at Columbus For Star-Studded Convention Cast

A COLORFUL stage is set and all the players are poised for the 45th anniversary convention of Sigma Delta Chi in Columbus, Ohio, on November 10 to 13.

A line-up of top performers has been readied by the sponsoring Central Ohio Professional and Ohio State University chapters. Advance registrations indicate a good turnout from all sections of the country, according to George A. Smallsreed, Sr., editor of the Columbus *Dispatch*, president of the Central Ohio chapter, and general convention chairman. Approximately 400 are expected at the four-

day meeting which will headquarter at the Deshler Hilton Hotel.

The program committee, headed by Brady Black of the Cincinnati *Enquirer's* Columbus bureau, has arranged for a star-studded list of speakers and topics.

Among the speakers:

John Cowles, honorary president of Sigma Delta Chi and president and publisher of the Minneapolis *Star and Tribune*, will give the keynote address Thursday, November 11, at 9:20 a.m.

Richard W. Slocum, president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association and executive vice pres-

ident of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, will speak on "Is Journalism a Good Career?" at the Thursday luncheon.

Alexander F. Jones, executive editor of the Syracuse *Herald-Journal*, will speak on "Canon 20" at a forum Thursday afternoon.

Carl E. Lindstrom, executive editor of the Hartford *Times*, will address another forum on "Interpretative Writing."

Dr. James E. Pollard, director of the School of Journalism at Ohio State University, will speak on "The Right of Privacy" at the third forum that afternoon.

Frank H. Bartholomew, vice pres-



Richard W. Slocum, president of the ANPA, will address SDX convention on journalism as a career.



Keynote speaker at the 45th Sigma Delta Chi convention will be John Cowles, who is honorary president.



Scheduled to address the annual fraternity banquet on Nov. 13 is Dr. Frank Stanton, CBS president.

ident and manager of the Pacific area for the *United Press* at San Francisco, will be the dinner speaker at the new and elaborate Ohio State University Student Union Thursday evening.

Milton Caniff, Ohio State University alumnus and comic strip artist, will speak at the Friday luncheon.

Dr. Frank Stanton, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System, will speak at the annual banquet Saturday.

Earl Wilson, Broadway columnist, will be toastmaster at the annual banquet.

Governor Frank J. Lausche of Ohio and Mayor M. E. Sensenbrenner of Columbus will welcome convention delegates, as will President Smallsreed.

Robert U. Brown, president and editor of *Editor & Publisher*, who is national president of Sigma Delta Chi, will give the President's Address Thursday morning.

Roger H. Ferger, chairman of the board of the Ohio Newspaper Association and publisher of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, will be toastmaster at the Thursday luncheon.

Presiding at the Thursday forums will be Mason R. Smith, publisher of the *Gouverneur* (N. Y.) *Tribune Press* and Sigma Delta Chi vice president; Bernard Kilgore, president of the *Wall Street Journal* and national treasurer, and Ed Dooley, managing editor of the *Denver Post* and national secretary.

Lee Hills, executive editor of the *Detroit Free Press* and *Miami Herald* and Executive Council chairman, will preside at the Thursday dinner; Alvin E. Austin, head of the Department of Journalism, University of North Da-

kota, at the Friday Chapter Advisers' breakfast; Alden C. Waite, president of the *Southern California Associated Newspapers*, at the Friday luncheon at which Philip Porter, Sunday Editor of the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, will be toastmaster, and Brown at the annual banquet.

First day activities will be highlighted by a reception at the Deshler Hilton at 8 p.m. after registration opens at 10 a.m. and the Executive Council holds its annual meeting.

Austin will announce the winners of college newspaper, magazine and pho-



Carl E. Lindstrom, of Hartford, Conn., will be one of the forum speakers at the Columbus meeting.

tography awards at the Thursday luncheon. Presentation of the Hogate Professional Achievement Award will be made by Kilgore, and the Beckman Chapter Efficiency Award by Austin at the Thursday dinner.

A full program of activities has been arranged for wives of delegates. Included are a breakfast at the Farm Bureau building, a tour of Columbus, a tour of Lazarus' department store, one of the nation's largest, and a tea at the Governor's Mansion with Mrs. Frank J. Lausche, wife of the chief executive.

Hosts for the various events will be:

Thursday luncheon: Ohio Newspaper Association; Thursday dinner: the Columbus Citizen and *Scripps-Howard*; Friday breakfast: Ohio State University, Ohio University and Kent State University chapters; Friday luncheon: Cleveland Professional Chapter in conjunction with the *Cleveland News*, *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, *Cleveland Press* and Penton Publishing Co.; Saturday luncheon at Wigwam: Columbus *Dispatch* and *Ohio State Journal*.

Slocum, who will address the Thursday luncheon, is a native of Pennsylvania Dutch country—Reading, in Berks county. He attended Swarthmore, then obtained his law degree at Harvard. He practiced law in Philadelphia for twelve years until 1938 when Robert McLean, president and publisher of the *Philadelphia Bulletin*, which was one of Slocum's clients, induced him to abandon law in favor of a post as general manager of the *Bulletin*.

For three years he was chairman of the Bureau of Advertising of the

American Newspaper Publishers Association, and of the committee which developed the reorganization plan for the Bureau. Before that he was for a time, he reports, the nation's leading junk man as chairman of the Newspaper Scrap Metal Drive during World War II. He has a Phi Beta Kappa key, but has not been known to wear it—possibly because he wears double-breasted suits.

Dr. Stanton, who will speak at the Saturday night Convention Banquet, has been president of the Columbia Broadcasting System since January, 1946. He joined the Columbia network in 1935 as its research director after resigning from the psychology department at Ohio State University. He advanced to a vice presidency in 1942 and was named general manager and a member of the board of directors in 1945.

Lindstrom, who will speak at one of the Thursday forums, was managing editor of the *Hartford Times* from 1946 until his promotion to executive editor in 1953. Prior to 1946 he was assistant managing editor and he has served the *Times* in various capacities for 35 years. His newspaper career includes reporting and editorial experience with the *Davenport (Ia.) Democrat*, *Beloit (Wis.) Daily News*, *Waterbury (Conn.) Republican*, and the *New York Evening Sun*.

Jones, another forum speaker, is popularly known as "Casey." He is a past president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors and widely known for his battles for freedom of the press.

Bartholomew, who will speak at the dinner Thursday evening, was



"Canon 20" will be the subject of the forum session at which Alexander F. (Casey) Jones will speak.

THE QUILL for November, 1954

Program for 1954 Convention

(All events at Deshler Hilton Hotel unless otherwise listed.)

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10

- 10:00 a.m. Executive Council meeting, parlor 212. Registration, ballroom foyer.
- 2:00 p.m. Tours.
- 8:00 p.m. Reception in ballroom.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11

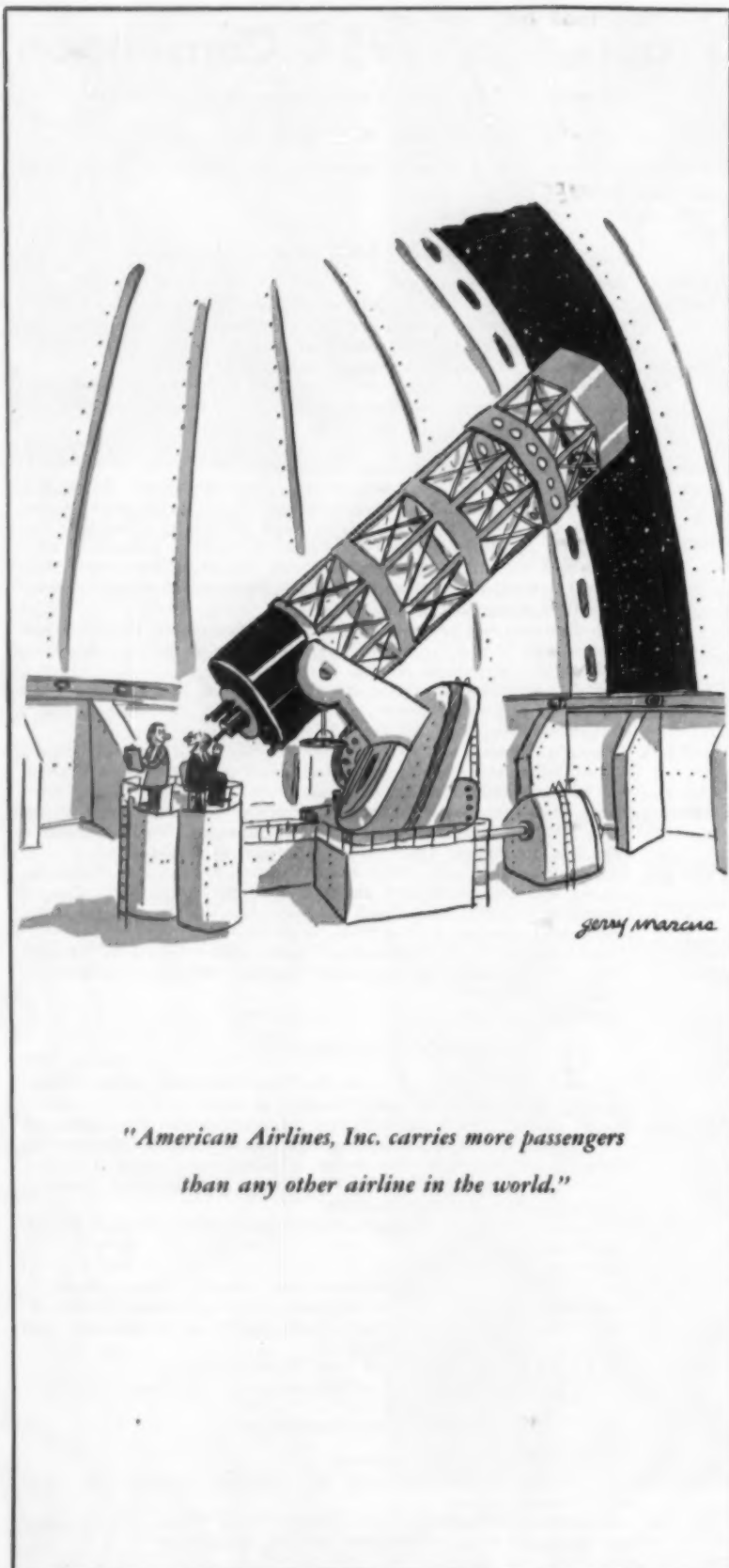
- 8:30 a.m. Registration, ballroom foyer.
- 9:00 a.m. Opening session, ballroom. Call to order by Robert U. Brown, President; roll call by Ed Dooley, Secretary; welcome by George A. Smallsreed, Sr., President, Central Ohio Professional Chapter.
- 9:15 a.m. Welcome by Mayor M. E. Sensenbrenner of Columbus.
- 9:20 a.m. Keynote address by John Cowles, Honorary President of Sigma Delta Chi and President and Publisher, *Minneapolis Star and Tribune*.
- 9:45 a.m. President's address by Robert U. Brown.
- 10:15 a.m. Officers' reports.
- 11:00 a.m. Committee announcements and organization.
- Noon Luncheon, ballroom, sponsored by the Ohio Newspaper Association with President Robert U. Brown presiding; Roger H. Ferger, chairman of the Ohio Newspaper Association and Publisher, *Cincinnati Enquirer*, as toastmaster; Governor Frank J. Lausche welcoming delegates; and Richard W. Slocum, president, American Newspaper Publishers Association and General Manager, *Philadelphia Bulletin*, speaking on "Is Journalism a Good Career?"
- Announcement and presentation of College Newspaper, Magazine, and Photography Awards by Alvin E. Austin, Sigma Delta Chi Vice President for Undergraduate Affairs.
- 2:00 p.m. Forum in ballroom on "Canon 20" with Mason R. Smith, Sigma Delta Chi Vice President for Expansion, presiding, and Alexander F. Jones, Executive Editor, *Syracuse Herald-Journal*, as speaker.
- 3:00 p.m. Forum in ballroom on "Interpretative Writing" with Bernard Kilgore, Sigma Delta Chi Treasurer, presiding, and Carl E. Lindstrom, Executive Editor, *Hartford Times*, as speaker.
- 4:00 p.m. Forum in ballroom on "The Right of Privacy" with Ed Dooley, Sigma Delta Chi Secretary, presiding and Dr. James E. Pollard, director, School of Journalism, Ohio State University, as speaker.
- 7:00 p.m. Dinner, Student Union, Ohio State University, with the Columbus Citizen and Scripps-Howard as hosts, Lee Hills, Executive Council Chairman, presiding, and Frank H. Bartholomew, Vice President and Pacific area manager, United Press, as speaker.
- Presentation of Hogate Professional Achievement Award by Bernard Kilgore. Presentation of Beckman Chapter Efficiency Award by Alvin E. Austin.
- 9:45 p.m. Committee meetings.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12

- 8:00 a.m. Chapter advisers' breakfast with Ohio State University, Ohio University, and Kent State University Chapters as hosts.
- 9:15 a.m. Forum on undergraduate activities (undergraduate attendance required) with panels on Financing the Local Chapter, Membership Standards and Practices, Stimulation of Significant Chapter Activities, Keeping the Chapter's Records, The Hogate and Beckman Contests, and Co-operation With Professionals.
- Forum on professional chapter activities (professional delegate attendance required).
- Forum for members at large.
- 12:15 p.m. Luncheon with the Cleveland Professional Chapter as host, Alden C. Waite, Vice President for Professional Affairs, presiding; Philip W. Porter, Sunday Editor, *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, as toastmaster; and Cartoonist Milton Caniff as speaker.
- 2:00 p.m. Concurrent sessions (continued from Friday morning).
- 5:30 p.m. Special Initiation and Service of Remembrance in ballroom.
- Evening. Open.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13

- 9:15 a.m. General business session, ballroom.
- 1:00 p.m. Luncheon at the Wigwam with the Columbus Dispatch and Ohio State Journal as hosts.
- 7:30 p.m. Annual Banquet, ballroom, with Columnist Earl Wilson as toastmaster and Dr. Frank Stanton, President of CBS, as speaker.



named first vice president of the *United Press* last Aug. 31.

As a member of the *UP* organization since he joined its Portland, Ore., staff on Feb. 12, 1921, he has been among the pioneers in the expansion of that press service. After serving as bureau manager in Portland and Los Angeles, and a business representative in Kansas City, he was named manager of the Pacific Coast division when it was organized in 1927. He was elected a vice president in 1938, and a member of the board of directors in 1949.

During World War II he directed the operations of *United Press* correspondents in the Pacific and was, himself, a front line correspondent in the New Guinea, Okinawa, Philippines, and Aleutians campaigns. He was on the battleship *Missouri* when the Japanese surrendered, and supervised resumption of *UP* service to newspapers in Japan.

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Searching for a gift for your husband or sweetheart? Why not do as others have, give him a Sigma Delta Chi Key, Badge, Ring or Lapel Emblem. Allow about three weeks for delivery. So order now, whether it's a birthday or Christmas gift. Price lists sent on request.

Sigma Delta Chi
35 East Wacker Drive
Chicago 1, Illinois

Fast-growing capital of a state that has sent seven native sons to the White House, and has had a correspondingly vigorous journalistic history,

Columbus Has Come a Long Way

By J. A. MECKSTROTH

IN presenting a preview of the city of Columbus, Ohio, preliminary to the national convention of Sigma Delta Chi, we begin with several assumptions.

It may be assumed that the capital city of Ohio holds a reasonably good reputation as a convention host, that its newspapers are recognized as worthy vehicles for the dissemination of information, and that its journalists are acceptable devotees to the professional journalistic fraternity's principles of genius, energy and truth.

If these assumptions were not valid Columbus would not now be honored with a return engagement, a previous national conclave of Sigma Delta Chi having been held here in 1930.

The fraternity first came to Ohio State University in 1911. The then existing Press Club at Ohio State was transformed into Theta Chapter of Sigma Delta Chi.

The members were taking newly instituted journalism courses in the English Department under the professorship of H. F. Harrington, later dean of the Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern University and the second honorary national president of the fraternity.

Three charter members of Ohio State chapter went into newspaper work after graduation, all on the staff of the *Ohio State Journal*, where Prof. Harrington received his training as a reporter and desk man.

One of the three was Roger F. Stefan, the first national secretary and the fourth national president of Sigma Delta Chi, later vice president of National City Bank of New York, now Formosa economic advisor for President Eisenhower.

Another was Willard M. Kiplinger, the first chapter president, now publisher of the Kiplinger Letter and the magazine, *Changing Times*, in Washington, D. C. The third was the writer.

The Ohio Historical Society lists 195 newspapers and periodicals which were published at one time or another in Columbus. Obviously, not all were or are newspapers in the sense of general circulation, but a surprisingly large number was. Some were well established dailies at one time, forceful and spirited and loud in the old days when politics ranked only next

to religion, if that, in stirring the souls of men.

In this connection, Columbus offers a classic example of a one-time well-established, long-lived newspaper, weekly and daily, which learned too late that the public had lost its interest in personal or political billingsgate.

The *Columbus Press-Post*, long the Democratic party organ of central Ohio, carried on constant opposition to William McKinley, as many papers

police officers prevented it. The mob wrested bundles from newsboys and cast them on a huge bonfire in the street, which burned into the night.

The editor was escorted from the building under heavy police guard and placed on a train at the Union Station. The *Press-Post* never fully recovered and in a few years folded, bankrupt.

That left in Columbus the three present dailies, of which the *Ohio State Journal* is the oldest, dating back to 1811. It has been a daily since 1847. After many vicissitudes of ownership over a period of nearly a century, often virtually under Republican party patronage, the *Journal* was purchased in 1903 by the late Robert F. and Harry P. Wolfe, brothers, who two years later also acquired the *Columbus Evening Dispatch*, founded in 1871. These two newspapers have prospered under Wolfe family ownership ever since.

The youngest of Columbus' dailies, the *Citizen*, was founded in 1899. Three years later it was sold to the Scripps-McRae League, now the Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

To the foregoing as the background, if not the backbone, of the Columbus journalistic profession we point with pride to Radio Stations WBNS, WCOL, WRFD, WTVN and WVKO, and Television Stations WBNS-TV, WLW-C and WTVN-TV. And also to some dependable information services in the public relations field.



J. A. Meckstroth is editor of the *Ohio State Journal* at Columbus.

did. When President McKinley died Sept. 14, 1901, the *Press-Post* printed as its brief lead editorial the following:

The spirit of William McKinley, 25th president of the United States of America, has flown to its "White House" in the skies.

"Requiescent in pace."

May it never be impelled to wage merciless and relentless war upon the spirits of innocent Filipino patriots.

The first edition appeared on the streets about noon. Soon an irate mob formed at the newspaper plant, tore down the *Press-Post* sign, broke windows and would have stormed the building had not a contingent of thirty

AS long ago as 1892 the legislative correspondents of Ohio, in cooperation with the General Assembly, formed the Ohio Legislative Correspondents' Association. The members are pledged to adhere to recognized journalistic ethics and standards, subject to expulsion by the membership if rules are violated. Only members of the association have floor privileges in the chambers of the Legislature.

Altogether, from our own proud, local professional viewpoint we think we have in Columbus a virile and potent body of journalistic workers, dedicated to the highest principles of the profession.

Columbus newspapers, incidentally, have been willing and generous employers of graduates of schools of

journalism ever since such schools came into being in Ohio. It follows that their staffs have been pretty well manned by members of Sigma Delta Chi for these many years.

Columbus has the oldest professional chapter of the journalistic fraternity in Ohio, known as the Central Ohio Chapter. In its role as host for this year's national convention it is joined by the three other Ohio professional chapters, those at Cleveland, Toledo and Akron, and by the state's three undergraduate chapters, at Ohio State University, Ohio University and Kent State University.

IT is our impression, in which we may be in error, that the outstanding characteristics or traits for which Columbus is known to outsiders are politics and football. If the accusation is valid as to politics, the people of this community were born to it and nothing thus far has succeeded in eradication of the genes and the mores of the pioneers.

The Ordinance of 1787 provided that as soon as the Northwest Territory had a population of 60,000 application could be made to Congress for admission of a portion of the territory into the Union as a state. When Thomas Jefferson became President in 1801 there was among the settlers at Chillicothe a coterie of young men from Virginia who knew Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe and others.

Impelled by a fever for political recognition, power and glory, these ambitious and impatient young men literally lobbied Ohio into the Union ahead of schedule when there were only 43,000 inhabitants in the area.

In 1803 Chillicothe became the first capital. Dr. Edward Tiffin the first governor, his brother-in-law and the supreme lobbyist, Thomas Worthington, one of Ohio's first United States senators. Nathaniel Massie, a neighbor, wielded the influence of land ownership behind the scene. All were Chillicotheans.

By 1810 many of the members of the General Assembly became jealous of the "Chillicothe junto," as the ruling group was called. A legislative committee was created to select a new capital site, farther north. It was provided that the next session of the Assembly was to be held in Zanesville.

The village of Franklinton (now Columbus), forty-five miles north of Chillicothe, was among many towns visited and studied by the site committee, along with Dublin, Worthington and Delaware. The committeemen indicated that Franklinton, lying low in a bend of the Scioto River, might be subject to floods. That threw consternation into Franklinton ranks.

It happened that four residents owned a large area of virgin forest on the east high bank of the river, opposite Franklinton, waiting to be utilized. The state senator from the district, Joseph Foos, was the owner of the first and foremost tavern in Franklinton, the owner of its only hotel, and he obviously was interested in the real estate developments of the town. A proposition of a gift of ten acres of wilderness for a capital site and a like acreage for a penitentiary site was worked out.

Senator Foos then conceived the strategy of entertaining all of his colleagues in the General Assembly with a sumptuous venison banquet and all-night champagne party at his tavern. At the next legislative session at Zanesville, the official site committee recommended Dublin, but Foos sponsored the Franklinton site.

After weeks and months of wrangling, lobbying, wining and dining, the Legislature sidetracked the report of its committee and voted for the Franklinton site. This soon blossomed into the borough of Columbus and the capital of Ohio.

The behind the scenes activities at the Zanesville session created a lot of scandalous talk and recrimination, but too late and to no avail.

Incidentally, Foos was duly rewarded for his public services by his appreciative constituents. He served in twenty-five sessions of the Legislature and was a judge; served as an officer in William Henry Harrison's Army of the West in the War of 1812, and later as a major general in the Ohio militia. Tavern keeping in those days was a high calling.

There have been subsequent alert and energetic Fooses in Columbus, and oftentimes appreciative constituent electors.

NOT only William Henry Harrison but seven bona fide native sons of Ohio have been elected President. The latest was Warren G. Harding, Marion newspaper publisher, who in 1920 defeated another Ohio publisher, James M. Cox, now aged 84, owner of newspapers in Dayton, Springfield, Miami and Atlanta. The Prohibition Party candidate in 1920 was also an Ohioan Rev. Aaron S. Watkins.

The first state chairman of the Republican party of Ohio was Oren J. Follett, editor of the *Ohio State Journal*. It was he who contrived the bold, artful strategy of giving the first Republican gubernatorial nomination in 1855 to a Democrat, Salmon P. Chase, then United States Senator. An abolitionist in the wildest terms, Chase accepted and was elected.

Columbus has been an important

news source for occurrences other than political. It was a port on the old Ohio Canal system, a popular stopover point on the old National Road and once the leading railroad center in the United States.

It was a vital recruiting and training center in the Civil War and had the North's largest Confederate prison. The Grand Army of the Republic held its peak encampment here, where William Tecumseh Sherman said "War is hell."

The flood of 1913 in old Franklinton, true to prediction, with 100 deaths; the penitentiary fire of 1930, with 320 deaths, and the penitentiary riot of 1952 were major disasters.

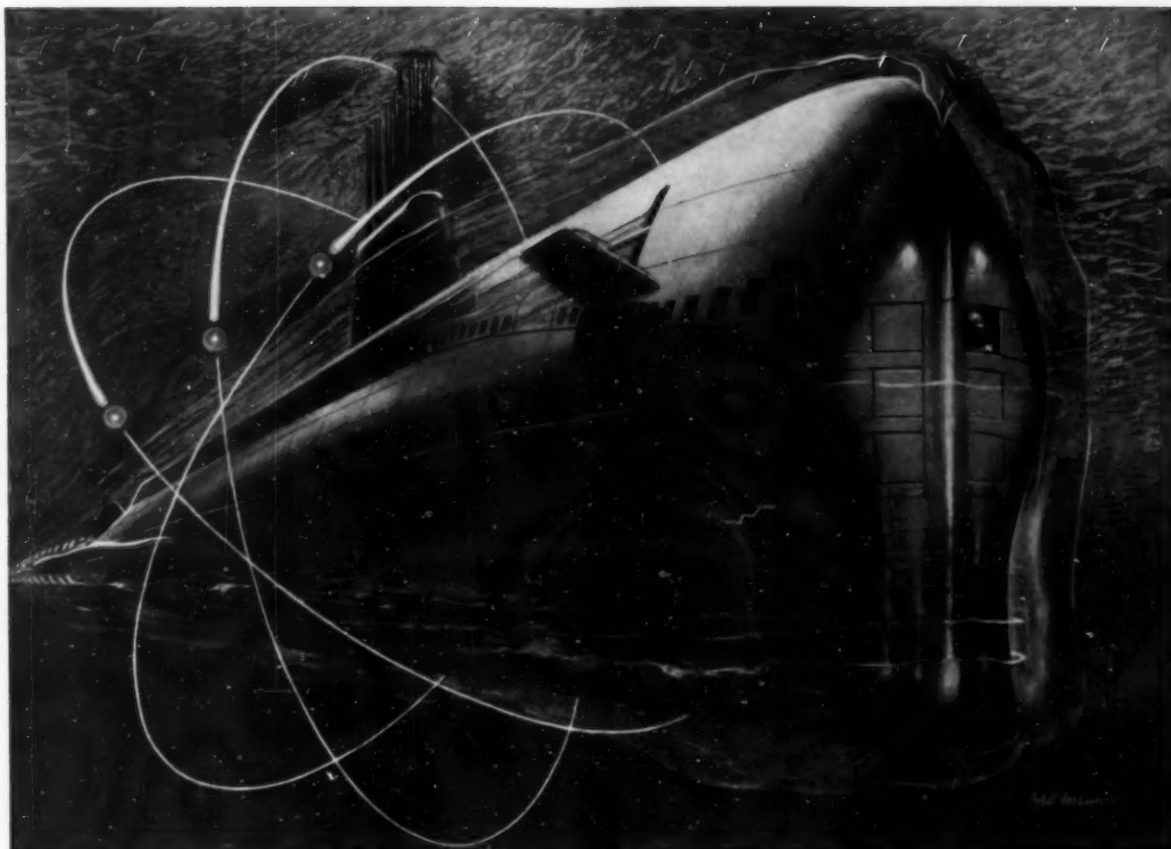
Columbus gave the immortal Chic Harley to football, Hank Gowdy to baseball, James Thurber and O. Henry to literature, George Bellows and Alice Schille to art, Oley and Margaret Speaks to music, Capt. Eddie V. Rick-enbacker to aviation, Elsie Janis to the stage, Warner Baxter to the movies, Noah H. Swayne to the U. S. Supreme Court, Howard Thurston to magic, Al G. Fields to minstrelsy, Wayne B. Wheeler to prohibition, Washington Gladden to religion, and other notables to all the fields of human endeavor.

FOR the past fifteen years the fastest growing inland city in the nation, Columbus has a population of 408,000 or more in a metropolitan body of 554,000. Its 800 industries are more diversified than those of any comparable city. Battelle Memorial Institute is the world's largest private research institution, with branches in Switzerland and Germany.

By vote of its citizens, Columbus built in 1928 one of the nation's finest airports, since recurrently enlarged and improved. After World War II Columbus voted \$24,500,000 for physical improvements and in 1951 another package of \$23,000,000, including an inner-belt expressway transportation system now under construction or on the drafting board.

Long famous for its massive Greek Revival style Statehouse, impressive despite the absence of the originally intended towering dome, Columbus is now noted for its carefully planned Civic Center on the Scioto River front centered by the 555½-foot LeVeque-Lincoln Tower.

Columbus has come a long way, physically, economically, commercially, industrially, educationally, culturally and socially, since its inception as the state capital in the wilderness. Its people have the vision, the energy, the industry and the resources to enable the city to keep ahead of whatever demands may be made upon it.



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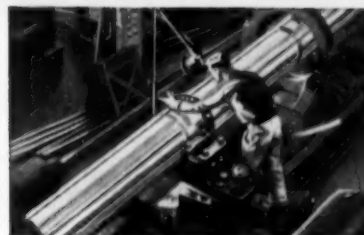
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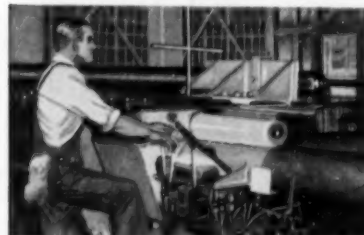
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eral Dynamics Corp.—builder of the "Nautilus"—relies 100% on our lubricants and a program of Correct Lubrication to protect its plant equipment... has done so for the past 34 years!

We wish the "Nautilus" and her crew all success...pledge our continued cooperation, in every way possible, to the Navy and its suppliers, toward the end of keeping America and her allies strong.



A snorkel intake tube being machined to very precise tolerances on one of the large lathes in the Groton plant.



Hydraulic bender shapes section of 8-in. steel pipe in two minutes. This operation formerly took a full day.

SOCONY-VACUUM OIL CO., INC.

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Ohio Journalism Shows Diversity and Stability

(Continued from page 12)

The
Sinclair Refining Company
congratulates
SIGMA DELTA CHI
on its
forty-five years
of service,
through Journalism,
to the
American people.



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in some important phase of journalism. Sixteen elections have been held.

While the election is administered by the university, the actual voting is strictly in the hands of a "jury" of about seventy, most of them active newspapermen in the state. Any one may make nominations for the Hall of Fame, subject to certain rather strict conditions: the man or woman nominated must have been born in Ohio or have worked on Ohio newspapers and must have achieved distinction in the field; no person may be considered until he has been dead at least five years; and to be "elected" a nominee must receive the written approval of at least two-thirds of the judges.

The last names added to the roster were Carr V. Van Anda, the great managing editor of the *New York Times*, who was a native of Ohio and did his first newspaper work in the state, and Robert F. Wolfe, publisher of the *Columbus Dispatch*.

THE actual Hall of Fame is preserved in a main corridor of the Journalism Building on the campus and in the departmental library. Under bronze letters spelling out "Ohio Journalism Hall of Fame" are bronze plaques which contain individual name plates of the forty-five so far honored, indicating the year of election, and the name of the newspaper if any.

The ceremony at which the names are formally added to the roster always follows a Hall of Fame dinner on the campus with speakers who were identified with the person honored or representing the newspaper on which he did his most conspicuous work or where he got his start. Photographs of those in the Hall of Fame comprise a gallery in the department library.

Not all of those whose names are perpetuated would qualify, of course, for a national journalism hall of fame, if there were one, but good cases could be made for about half of them. Maxwell and Scripps, already referred to, would certainly be among them—Maxwell as the first printer in all the Old Northwest, who later served also as a member of the legislature, as a judge and as a sheriff, and Scripps because he was the founder, with the *Cleveland Press* in 1878, of one of the most important newspaper dynasties.

Others with similar claims to dis-

tinction on a national list, already honored in Ohio, would include Joseph Medill, of the *Chicago Tribune*; S. S. (Sunset) Cox, of the *Ohio Statesman*, an important figure in Congress in later years; Whitelaw Reid, of the *New York Tribune*; Warren G. Harding, of the *Marion Star*, the only newspaperman so far elected president; John McLean, of the *Lebanon Western Star*, cabinet member and Supreme Court justice; Brand Whitlock of Toledo, public servant, diplomat and author; O. O. McIntyre, the columnist, and Van Anda.

Also on such a list would be the humorists, D. R. Locke (*Petroleum V. Nasby*) of the *Toledo Blade*, and Charles F. Browne (*Artemus Ward*) of the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*. Another prominent literary figure, in fact, the dean of American letters in his later years, was William Dean Howells, of the *Ohio State Journal*. Then there was Januarius A. MacGahan, of the *New York Herald* and other newspapers, who is credited with having been the first important American foreign correspondent. Two others on the list are Don R. Mellett, the crusading editor of the *Canton News*, and Frank M. Hubbard, of the *Indianapolis News*, who was the creator of "Kin Hubbard." Still another is Richard F. Outcault, the cartoonist.

In more recent years Ohioans have been honored with a significant share of top offices in the national newspaper groups. Raymond B. Howard, formerly of the *Madison Press* (London), and Orrin R. Taylor, of the *Archbold Buckeye*, are past presidents of the National Editorial Association. Charles F. McCahill, general manager, *Cleveland News*, was president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association from 1951 to 1953.

Six Ohioans—a record for a state—have been presidents of the American Society of Newspaper Editors: the late Erie C. Hopwood, *Cleveland Plain Dealer*; Grove Patterson, *Toledo Blade*; Paul Bellamy, *Plain Dealer*; Nat R. Howard, *Cleveland News*; John S. Knight, *Akron Beacon Journal* and other newspapers, and Dwight Young, *Dayton Journal Herald*.

A long list could be made up, too, of former Ohioans who have won distinction such as Earl Wilson, columnist, James Thurber and Ruth McKenney, authors, and James B. Reston of the *New York Times*.

Congratulations

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G. A. Harshman, Editor
Sharon (Pa.) Herald
Bob Bradford
Station WREL, Lexington, Va.
Marvin M. Epstein
The Associated Press, Columbus, O.
James S. Scofield (Skufakiss)
Hammond (Ind.) Times
Art Webb, Publisher
The Independent
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Ralph Wray, Ex. Sec'y
Marine Corps War Memorial
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Charles Withers
Post-Bulletin, Rochester, Minn.

Claude H. Heintzelman, Publisher
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John R. Herbert, Editor
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Flight Magazine
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J. Charles Baxter
Alfred P. Alibrando
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James T. Keenan
Norman S. Nadel
Thomas A. Pastorius
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Willis Evans
Robert Grimm
Stephen Howick
Aaron Loney
Larry Murphy
Haskell Short
Richard P. Goodrick

Do Public Officials Withhold the News Because They Do Not Trust the Public?

(Continued from page 11)

themselves of the means of letting citizens know about the conduct of their own affairs.

Nor is a long-standing trend to secrecy in administrative offices explained by the considerations of expediency and convenience and public interest that are urged. To be sure, it sometimes is easier to present the people with a *fait accompli* in public policy than it is to disclose intent in advance and endure long argument over the wisdom of a course of action. But even these arguments do not wholly explain, to my satisfaction, why there is so much inclination to secrecy.

I tend to the belief that the practice of secrecy in government springs from causes infinitely more disturbing and more dangerous to the survival of democratic institutions than any of the causes that public men ever acknowledge. Wherever there is a widespread tendency to obstruct the free flow of information about government, I think it can be identified as the symptom of a profound democratic disorder that has many precedents in our own country and elsewhere.

The most notable precedent in the history of this country is furnished by the Alien and Sedition laws. This period witnessed the most serious assault ever made upon the people's right to know about their government.

It occurred in the administration of John Adams, a man who was the very architect and defender of American liberties. It was supported by men of such spotless patriotism as George Washington and Alexander Hamilton.

It was acclaimed by most of the press —by all of the Federalist press.

Yet, if the law had remained upon the statute books there is scant doubt but that the kind of enforcement it had under Pickering and the courts of the day would have extinguished the last vestiges of press freedom in America and might have destroyed free government itself. What led such good men to such a colossal mistake?

It is not difficult to discover the reason, in the closing years of the Eighteenth and the opening years of the Nineteenth century. Those men suffered a temporary and transient loss of faith in the judgment of the people, whose right to govern themselves they had hitherto defended.

They were moved, by this loss of faith, to steps that they hardly acknowledged constituted any danger to liberty; but steps which, even though acknowledged to be dangerous, they would have defended in the name of public safety. They were moved by fear of domestic turbulence and foreign violence to a temporary sacrifice of freedom which they would have defended, if called upon to do so, as necessary to save all freedom permanently from insurrection at home and intervention from abroad.

THAT is why good men then supported bad measures. I think that a similar lack of confidence and faith in the people, whether or not it is acknowledge, is accountable for an almost incurable itch to secrecy that is epidemic throughout American government at every level.

Why does the city council wish to have secret meetings? Basically because the councilmen (assuming they are honest men and not rogues) doubt that citizens will understand the actions that public duty compels the councilmen to take. They do not have faith in the informed judgment of the citizens for whom they speak. They fear their debates and open discussions will be misunderstood and misconstrued.

Such lack of faith in elected officials is always most confounding. One might think that personal vanity would give holders of elected office the greatest confidence in the collective wisdom of their constituents.

But perhaps we have at work here, in the subconscious realizations of inadequacy, an even more powerful force than vanity. In any case, granting that the councilmen believe they pursue right courses, only a failure of faith in the intelligence of the people can explain why they are unwilling to share with their fellow citizens the fullest disclosure of their proceedings.

Why does the state legislator or the congressman wish to close the doors of committee proceedings? He may urge the superficial reasons I have already recited. But basically, it is because he lacks faith in the collective judgment of his constituents.

With corrupt and wicked men, it may be a case of too much faith in the penetration and judgment of citizens. But most men are not corrupt and not wicked. Their support for secrecy can only be explained by a failure of faith in the people.

And what motives, basically, lie behind the wishes of judges to close the doors of court rooms, in the face of 700 years of precedent counselling open court proceedings? Isn't it because they do not have faith in the competence of citizens to understand the hard necessities of the law?

They do not have faith in the morals of the people. They are not sure they can withstand the impact of shocking court room disclosures that fall harmlessly upon the superior moral armor of judges and court room attendants. They do not have faith in the humanity and judgment of citizens who by their access to the proceedings may wrongly judge accused or witness or the court itself.

They do not have faith that the people themselves believe in, and are anxious to perpetuate the safeguards that surround fair trial. So they would shut the people out of the court room . . . to protect their morals, their judgment, their institutions, their courts, their fellow citizens.

(Turn to page 26)

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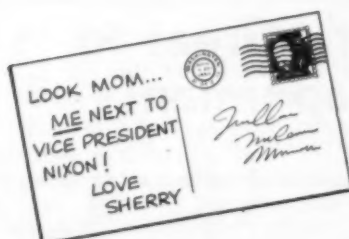
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What makes a newspaper great?



Sherry Feinberg still can't believe it. In a breathless four-day tour of Washington, D.C., she and five other Upper Midwest teen-agers interviewed the Vice President of the United States, two Senators, Foreign Operations Administration Director Harold Stassen, various high officials of the State and Agriculture departments and a brace of Congressmen. In their spare time they managed to take in the Supreme Court, the Washington Monument, a major-league baseball game, countless milkshakes and a Gilbert and Sullivan operetta.

The six excited junketeers were winners in the Minneapolis Star's 1954 World Affairs program—a year-

long quiz on current happenings and events in this complicated 20th Century world. Last spring, 18,000 Upper Midwest highschoolers (out of 90,000 weekly participants) took a qualifying test to prove their knowledge of world affairs. Star pupils went on to the final quiz contest in Minneapolis to compete for the Washington trip and other prizes.

The winners, who had answered an average of 1,012 questions apiece on global problems, were ready with questions of their own when they got to the capital. Some queries which even had foreign affairs experts digging for answers: "Why does the United States continue its refusal to recognize Red China?" "What savings can be made in the nation's budget without reducing or eliminating essential services?" "In view of the Russian armed might, what do you think of the 'long haul' concept in foreign policy?"

The kids listened attentively as State department officials discussed European and Far Eastern affairs. Congressmen, explaining the reciprocal trade bill, gasped at the teenagers' quick understanding of complex problems and policies. Their

ability to grasp the most involved ideas and to spot the slightest loophole in a legislator's argument, earned kudos from their Washington hosts. "Keen as a whip," in the terminology of one simile-mangling solon.

The Minneapolis Star's Program of Information on World Affairs injects enthusiasm into learning for thousands of school children, their friends and their families, has won admiration and plaudits from educators and civic officials all over the country. Such stimulation of global awareness through fresh, lively editorial features is just one more example of the way the Minneapolis Star and Tribune have entered the lives and fostered the interests of the largest audience of newspaper readers in the Upper Midwest.

Minneapolis
Star and Tribune
EVENING MORNING & SUNDAY

620,000 SUNDAY • 485,000 DAILY

JOHN COWLES, President

(Continued from page 24)

Why, in the last fifty years, have we shut the doors of juvenile courts on citizens and press? Behind all the reasons that flow from the logic of social workers and judges and lawyers, rightly concerned with the rehabilitation that is wrought in juvenile court systems, lies a lack of faith in the people.

The judges and attendants and the welfare workers have trained themselves to view the delinquencies of children as something that society ought to cure and correct, not punish and reproach. But they do not trust the rest of us to come by this decent judgment of the very young.

Lacking faith in the citizens they have shut them off from knowledge of what goes on in the juvenile courts. And because citizens do not know what goes on there, they are filled with misgivings about the efficacy of the methods of the courts and the social workers. Juvenile courts, shrouded in secrecy, find themselves blamed for a rising tide of juvenile crime. They have had no faith in the people; and now they suffer the people's diminished faith in the courts.

What is even worse, by a policy of secrecy, they have gained the small good of shielding children from public reproach and reprisal at the great expense of shielding them at the same time from the public compassion and understanding. Because the people do not know much about youth in crime, they are led to embrace drastic solutions that they would otherwise shun.

WHY do officials in executive capacity withhold information that citizens really need in order to form mature judgments? Despite all the reasons that are given, and barring the exception of the occasional crook in office and the separate situation of military secrets, I am convinced that the overwhelming reason is a lack of confidence in the people.

Secrecy itself is dangerous to freedom, but if this conjecture as to the reason for it is sound, it is even more dangerous to free institutions. Our whole system rests on the assumption that the people, when informed, are capable of right decisions and sound judgment and rational action—equal to the responsibilities of self-government. Government founded on such a faith cannot long outlive the absence of that faith.

Macaulay has wisely warned that "nothing could be more irrational than to give power and to withhold the knowledge without which that power may be abused." Power has been put into the hands of the people, through our institutions, on the assumption

that they will use it wisely. The menace of secrecy, under such a system, is all too plain.

Those who hold office under such a government, if they begin by withholding the information that makes for the intelligent use of power by the people, are dangerously likely to end by attempting to withhold from the people the power that they themselves have made dangerous. This failing faith in the people, by a relentless and inevitable logic, may first deprive citizens of the information essential to sound decisions and then, because their decisions are not sound, deprive citizens of the very right to make them.

How can we frustrate inclinations in our officeholders that are so likely to be fatal first to freedom of the press and then, at some subsequent time when it has been destroyed, fatal to all the other freedoms of popular government? From what I have seen of the struggle to preserve the people's right to know, I would be chary of simple solutions. Yet, I think I would be happy in the certain knowledge of the doom of secret government if I had the means of putting into the heads and hearts of all those who wield governmental authority a sound faith in the informed judgment of the people.

By training and information, by the means of communication, by more universal education and a greater degree of literacy, American citizens are better equipped than those of any preceding generation to exercise the re-

sponsibilities of citizenship. Faith in the judgment of the rank and file of Americans has been vindicated in the last 178 years by unnumbered thousands of right decisions.

Nothing in the past justifies any confidence in government here by an elite of the wise, understanding, compassionate and omniscient. Wisdom and comprehension are not the exclusive possessions of judges, lawmakers or executives.

These officials come from the ranks of the people and they are not suddenly transformed by some occult political alchemy into creatures who react to the issues of government in some nobler fashion than those from whom they sprung. The whole democratic process is endangered in a country whose officeholders and public servants develop a contempt and doubt as to the stability and judgment of the rank and file.

The first signs of such a contempt, reflected in an all too-prevailing official instinct for secrecy, must be dealt with before it corrupts our whole system. We will have put an end to nine-tenths of all official secrecy when our officeholders regain their belief in the people.

There will be little further trouble about secret government when we can persuade appointed and elective officeholders that the people are enlightened, not benighted; compassionate and not vengeful; wise and not foolish; honest and not corrupt; public spirited and not selfish; patriotic and not traitorous.

Here's Why It's Great to Be a Newspaperman!

(Continued from page 9)

business more exciting, more challenging, and bring out of us more of our professional potentials.

I personally feel sorry for the old-time newspaperman. He didn't know one per cent of the joy, the thrill, the excitement, the challenge in living amid all of the troubles, problems, challenges of modern journalism.

Newspapers are getting better. Their tempo is being stepped up steadily. Newspapermen today are infinitely superior to those of yesterday. They are abler, better equipped, know more about more things, are more responsible, more accurate, more comprehending than any of yesterday's craftsmen.

Sure we've got lots of problems. Sure the threat to a free press is greater than ever before. Sure the world is in a mess. Sure there is change. Sure you don't know from one

day to another what's going to happen—what tomorrow will bring.

But that's what makes life interesting, challenging, satisfying. It's what makes our profession today so much more so than ever before.

What is most important of all in our business today, in spite of everything—size, shifting population, science, industry, technology, television, magazine competition, etc.—is to fit our papers into our towns closer, more warmly, more constructively, more unerringly than ever before. We must so closely interlock our papers with our cities that nothing—literally nothing—can disturb, affect, dislodge, reduce, or otherwise adversely influence our positions. On the contrary, because of these other factors, because of the fluxing nature of the world and

(Turn to page 28)

Dr. Benjamin Rush

A SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
DECLARED

The constitution of this Republic should make provision for medical freedom as well as religious freedom. To restrict the art of healing to one class of men and deny equal privilege to others will constitute the Bastille of medical science."



The Fifth Freedom . . . Health Freedom!

THROUGH all history men have fought to break the bondage of enslavement—enslavement of thought and action. Taboos, superstitions and dictatorial decrees have held back mankind's real progress. It has been only recently that we have heralded our "Four Freedoms"—freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, freedom from fear.

The healing profession has not been immune to the blight of shackled thought. Only a few hundred years ago, bloodletting was almost a universal treatment for all ailments. How frequently a pioneer, voicing a new theory in his search for better methods of correcting disorders of the body and mind, has been subjected to abuse and professional persecution. It has never been easy to cross the grain of long-cherished, even though erroneous, beliefs. This is equally true in our present age of "enlightenment."

Dr. Benjamin Rush, quoted above, reluctantly signed the Declaration of Independence, since he felt that the basic right of health freedom should be protected and preserved in the new Republic.

To our "Four Freedoms" a fifth should be assured—**HEALTH FREEDOM!** It is vital, for the future health and welfare of all Americans, that all avenues of scientific investigation and publicity remain open to all of the healing professions, whose members are devoting their lives and resources to the solution of health problems. No one profession has yet discovered all the answers about health and disease. Human beings should not be shackled by written or unwritten law to any one healing profession. Every person should be privileged, free of pressure by any biased group, to select the doctor and healing method of his choice, which he believes in or, through experience, knows can best correct his bodily disorders.

The suppression or distortion of authentic news about healing methods or health knowledge, from reliable sources, is a disservice to the American people since it is a suppression against the betterment of mankind. Chiropractic has earned its place as the second largest healing profession, because it has contributed new knowledge and new concepts to the modern study of health and disease.

Upon request we will be pleased to furnish further information about any phase of this modern science of healing.



NATIONAL CHIROPRACTIC ASSOCIATION
WEBSTER CITY, IOWA

(Continued from page 26)

the country and our communities, we can, if we will, if we put into it the effort, the skill, and the awareness, make ourselves better and better and better.

We have everything with which to do it. We are better staffed. We are better organized. We are better "booked." We are better printed. We have better distribution. We have better services of all kinds in every department and interest in life.

Where we must put our effort, our principal effort, it seems to me, is in sinking our roots more deeply into the fertile soil of the communities which really sustain us in business.

And that, like the gardener, requires nurturing the soil itself, which is the community, and the paper, which is the plant, we wish to bloom in that soil, by unceasing, tender, alert, devoted care and attention. The winds and drouth of modern problems and competition cannot shrink or kill a sturdy plant imbedded in good and fertile soil. It is up to us, as modern newspapermen, to make sure that the modern daily newspaper is that—the strongest, hardest, most colorfully blooming and attractive plant in the whole garden of the community in which we put that paper out.

A September To Remember

(Continued from page 13)

gerously emotional pitch by demagogues and the causes demagogues espouse. In my younger days Long was the most effective but not the only such demagogue, just as his Share Our Wealth program was the most appealing but not the only political confidence game. Newspaper critics of the Longs and the Gerald Smiths, the Townsends and Father Coughlins came in for rough handling. We felt the temper of the mob.

That temper flourishes today, as any critic of McCarthy knows. But in September, its evil vigor became known to me in a way I had never experienced before, and I pass the experience on as a reminder that we cannot take our freedoms for granted.

In the wake of the Supreme Court's decision on the public schools, there have been organized in Mississippi widespread and still loosely bound groups which are called Citizens' Councils. Their avowed purpose is to fight integration of the races in Mississippi's public schools by non-violent means, including economic pres-

sure. By and large, the Councils have been led by well-known and law-abiding men, though their operations have been quasi-secret.

But the organization of these Councils has emboldened bigoted and violent men, within and outside the Councils. So it is that in September there were circulated in our county and elsewhere three anonymous circulars. One threatened a boycott of Greenville because the directors of our baseball association had leased the ball park to a Memphis promoter who proposed to put on an exhibition ball game between Negro and white barnstorming clubs. Two of the directors are Jewish. The second circular was violently anti-Semitic. We had said editorially that we saw nothing wrong in such a game. The third circular was a crudely versified attack on me personally, in which racial fears and personal innuendoes slimily competed.

I am not so sure that the Citizens' Councils can keep their members within the announced bounds.

Which makes me feel that this is where I came in. We thought back in 1929 that the Klan had just been laid to rest. Newspapers and newspapermen must remember that the enemies we fight are never stilled.

Welcome

DELEGATES AND GUESTS OF

SIGMA DELTA CHI

FROM

The Columbus Dispatch

OHIO'S GREATEST HOME NEWSPAPER

AND THE

OHIO STATE JOURNAL

OHIO'S "GOOD MORNING" NEWSPAPER

DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES CUT FUEL COSTS IN HALF

Fuel cost per 1,000 gross ton-miles of road freight service performed by Diesel locomotives in 1953 averaged 16.4 cents.



For coal-burning steam locomotives, it was 31.8 cents



For oil-burning steam locomotives, it was 36.0 cents



Complete Dieselization can save millions for America's Railroads

In the past twenty years, Diesel locomotives have taken over the majority of work on America's railroads. Today, General Motors Diesel locomotives handle more than half the motive power work on Class I railroads in this country.

Dieselization has paid off for the railroads—in 1953, it saved America's Class I railroads over \$600,000,000 in fuel and maintenance costs alone.

Complete dieselization can result in still more savings. For example, if all railroads

were completely dieselized they would save an added \$186,000,000 annually—an average of almost \$25,000 a year for approximately 7,500 units needed to complete railroad dieselization.

General Motors Diesel locomotives revolutionized railroad operations by bringing the first major motive power change in railroad history. The same enterprising spirit which has dieselized—and revolutionized—many American Railroads is even now pioneering new products for a better America.

ELECTRO-MOTIVE DIVISION • GENERAL MOTORS



La Grange, Illinois • Home of the Diesel Locomotive
In Canada: GENERAL MOTORS DIESEL, LTD., London, Ontario

The Book Beat

By **DICK FITZPATRICK**

HARD work by a group of journalism teachers has solved many problems for thousands of other teachers as well as persons who from time to time are called upon to explain journalism to public groups.

Harry Heath of Iowa State College has edited a "Directory of Journalism Films" (Iowa State College Press, Ames, Iowa, \$1.00) for the Association for Education in Journalism. This ninety-five-page mimeographed book is one of the best dollar bargains in the history of journalism literature.

To begin with, Heath and associates tell readers how to use the book effectively. It contains good advice on visual aids as well as supplying the numerous details on how to get and handle films and get them returned.

The rest of the book tells where to get motion picture and filmstrips on these phases of journalism:

The advertising and business side, the graphic arts, magazines, newspapers, public relations, public opin-

ion and propaganda, and radio and television.

It also lists ten pages of miscellaneous films dealing with such things as cartooning and sketching, history and mediums of communication, market analysis, press freedom, research methods, speaking and writing.

The last fifteen pages of the book carry film sources and addresses. This book, if used properly, might bring some life to the classroom.

A government analyst and researcher, Dr. George W. F. Hallgarten, uses a sociological and historical approach to tell readers, "Why Dictators?" (The Macmillan Company, New York, \$5.50). The book is subtitled "The Causes and Forms of Tyrannical Rule Since 600 a.c."

Using the framework of the German sociologist, Max Weber, Dr. Hallgarten attempts to present a "comparative analysis of the political technique of dictatorship and of the social and political chances that favor the careers of a few dozen mortals

at the expense of other candidates less assisted by fate."

The author says that dictatorships of the past often are not hard to understand when seen in terms of the social and political situation in which they arose. His analysis leads him to conclude that there are four basic forms of dictatorship; each of these forms a major part of the book.

NEWSPAPERMEN, and especially those who work in smaller towns or have such a professional background, will enjoy "Hang Up the Fiddle" (Doubleday and Co., New York, \$3.95), a novel of a reporter's boyhood and first years in newspaper work. Its author is Frederic Babcock, editor of the Chicago Tribune's Magazine of Books.

The climax of the novel revolves around the conflict between a newspaperman's friendships and his obligation to his trade. Its Nebraska setting is obviously autobiographical and its characters recognizable to any newspaperman.

"Hang Up the Fiddle" has its literary faults but readability is not one of them. As a literary critic, Babcock has insisted that readers above all want a story from novelists. He has told a story that holds one's interest throughout its 300 pages.

Best Wishes To Sigma Delta Chi

UPON THE OCCASION OF YOUR 45TH ANNIVERSARY

Welcome to Ohio, Delegates

Since August, 1735, when a lawyer, Andrew Hamilton, and a publisher, John Peter Zenger, stood side by side in court to fight for freedom of the press, members of the legal and journalism professions have continued as America's foremost champions of liberty. We welcome Sigma Delta Chi to Ohio, home of the largest voluntary bar association in the country.

THE OHIO STATE BAR ASSOCIATION

STATE HOUSE ANNEX

COLUMBUS 15, OHIO

Here's How SDX Convention Shapes Up



President Robert U. Brown and distinguished guests at SDX's tenth historic sites ceremony, marking the first home of the New York Times at 113 Nassau Street. Standing left to right are Brown, Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president and publisher of the Times; New York City Mayor Robert F. Wagner and Borough President Hulan E. Jack of Manhattan.

10th Historic Site Program Honors Raymond; Marks New York Times Birthplace

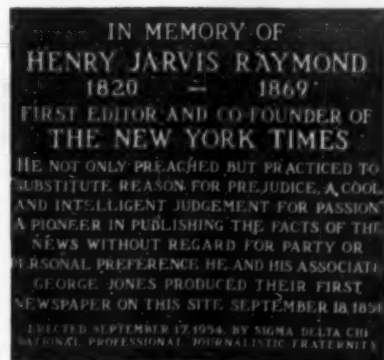
President Robert U. Brown, editor of *Editor & Publisher*, presided over the Fraternity's tenth historic sites ceremony September 17 in New York.

Marking the site of the first home of the *New York Times* at 113 Nassau Street, the plaque was dedicated to the memory of Henry J. Raymond, co-founder and first editor of the *Times*. The newspaper, then the *New York Daily Times*, made its first appearance at the site on September 18, 1851.

Honored guests at the ceremony included Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president and publisher of the *Times*; Mayor Robert F. Wagner; Borough President Hulan E. Jack; Frank J. Starzel, general manager of The Associated Press; Canon Albert C. Larned of Bristol, R. I., a grandson of Mr. Raymond; William H. Lambert of Baltimore, a great-grandson of the *Times* editor, and Mrs. Lambert; and Mrs. Seymour Holbrook, of Norfolk, Conn., the former Mrs. Henry J. Raymond II.

The inscription on the plaque read: "In memory of Henry Jarvis Raymond, 1820-1869, First Editor and Co-founder of the *New York Times*. He not only preached but practiced to 'substitute

reason for prejudice, a cool and intelligent judgement for passion.' A pioneer in publishing the facts of the news without regard for party or personal preference he and his associate George Jones produced their first newspaper on this site September 18, 1851. Erected September 17, 1954, by Sigma Delta Chi, National Professional Journalistic Fraternity."



With Frank Stanton, president of CBS, heading the list of nationally known speakers for the Nov. 10-13 Convention in Columbus, details of the four-day gathering have been polished and almost wrapped up.

For story on Convention entertainment and speakers, see page 15.

The annual meeting of the Executive Council will open the activities of the affair Wednesday morning while delegates and members-at-large register in the Ballroom Foyer of the Deshler Hilton. Tours are planned for that afternoon with the reception, the unofficial opening of the convention, scheduled at 8 p.m. in the Ballroom.

Thursday morning will complete registrations, with the opening session at 9 a.m. in the Ballroom. Robert U. Brown, national president, will call the convention to order after Reverend Gene Stone, general secretary, International Society of Christian Endeavor, gives the invocation. Following the roll call by Ed Dooley, national secretary, and welcomes by George A. Smallsreed, Sr., president, Central Ohio Professional Chapter, and Mayor M. E. Sensenbrenner of Columbus, John Cowles, honorary president of Sigma Delta Chi and president and publisher, *Minneapolis Star and Tribune*, will give the keynote address.

Scheduled for 9:45 a.m. is Robert U. Brown's president's address. The remainder of the morning will be taken by officers' reports and committee announcements and organization.

Toastmaster for Thursday's luncheon will be Roger H. Ferger, chairman of the board, Ohio Newspaper Association and publisher of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. Richard W. Slocum, president, American Newspaper Publishers Association and general manager of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, is featured as the luncheon speaker. His topic is "Is Journalism a Good Career?" Also appearing will be Gov. Frank J. Lausche. Announcement and presentation of college newspaper, magazine, and photography awards will be made by Alvin E. Austin, Head of the Department of Journalism, University of North Dakota.

Mason R. Smith, publisher of the *Gouverneur (N. Y.) Tribune Press* and SDX vice president in charge of expansion, will preside over a Thursday afternoon forum, "Canon 20." Speaker will

(Turn to page III)

Open Distinguished Service Awards Nominations

Sigma Delta Chi has issued its annual invitation for nominations for the Fraternity's 1955 Distinguished Service in Journalism Awards.

The awards proper, covering 14 fields of excellence in press, radio, television and journalism research, consist of bronze medallions and accompanying plaques. Announcement of the awards winners is usually made in April.

All awards, except those for public service, are offered to individuals for specific work done by Americans during the calendar year, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1954. The awards for journalistic public service are made to a newspaper, a radio station, a television station and a magazine.

No specific nomination form is required, and the awards are open alike to non-members, men and women, and members of Sigma Delta Chi. The deadline for the entries in Feb. 1, 1955, and nominations postmarked on that date will be accepted. It is requested that the entries be mailed or expressed to Victor E. Bluedorn, Director, Sigma Delta Chi Awards in Journalism, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois.

Each nomination must be accompanied by an exhibit and letter giving the name and date of publication, broadcast or telecast. Also included should be a brief biography of the individuals nominated.

Exhibits in the press division should include clippings in scrapbook form. Radio and television newswriting exhibits should consist of recordings (no types) with summary. Television public service exhibits should include film summary. Research exhibits should be in manuscript form or printed book.

All nominations will be acknowledged. Exhibits cannot be returned except upon written request at the time entry is submitted. Such material will be returned to the sender by express collect unless other arrangements have been made. All prize-winning exhibits become the property of Sigma Delta Chi.

The material submitted for consideration for awards will be judged by a jury of veteran and distinguished journalists. All decisions will be final. Any award may be withheld in case the judges decide that none of the material submitted is worthy of special recognition.

The awards categories include:

GENERAL REPORTING: For a distinguished example of a reporter's work.

RADIO or TV REPORTING: For a distinguished example of spot news reporting for radio or television.

MAGAZINE REPORTING: For a distinguished example of current events reporting appearing in a magazine of general circulation.

EDITORIAL WRITING: For a distinguished example of an editor's work.

EDITORIAL CARTOONING: For a distinguished example of a cartoonist's work.

RADIO or TV NEWSWRITING: For a distinguished example of a radio or TV newswriter's or commentator's work.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE: For a distinguished example of a Washington correspondent's work.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE: For a distinguished example of a foreign correspondent's work.

NEWS PICTURE: For an outstanding



William H. Schomburg, Toledo Rotary president, presenting a specially bound book to Grove Patterson, editor-in-chief of the Toledo Blade.

SDX Past President Honored by Rotary

Grove Patterson, editor-in-chief of the Toledo Blade and twice past honorary president of Sigma Delta Chi, received a specially bound and inscribed copy of his memoirs, *I Like People*, recently from his fellow members of the Toledo Rotary Club.

William H. Schomburg, Rotary president, made the presentation before more than 350 attending the club's luncheon session at the Commodore Perry Hotel.

Schomburg called *I Like People*, published by Random House, "the first book written by an author who, I am sure, has many books in his system and could have been writing them for years."

The Rotary president quoted a friend of the editor as saying in a recent conversation: "Grove Patterson learned a long time ago that a lot of things don't matter. He learned at the same time that a lot of things do matter and for these things he has done gorgeous battle for a long time."

example of a news photographer's work.

PUBLIC SERVICE IN NEWSPAPER JOURNALISM: For an important public service rendered by a newspaper in which exceptional courage or initiative is displayed. Nominations are to be accompanied by a complete file of clippings together with a statement of facts concerning the circumstances which prompted the newspaper in its undertaking and the results obtained.

PUBLIC SERVICE IN RADIO JOURNALISM: For an outstanding example of public service by an individual radio station or network through radio journalism.

PUBLIC SERVICE IN TV JOURNALISM: For an outstanding example of public service by an individual TV station or network through TV journalism.

PUBLIC SERVICE IN MAGAZINE JOURNALISM: For an exceptionally noteworthy example of public service rendered editorially or pictorially by a magazine of general circulation. Nominations to be accompanied by a complete file of clippings together with a statement of facts concerning the circumstances which prompted the magazine in its undertaking and the results obtained.

RESEARCH ABOUT JOURNALISM: For an outstanding investigative study about journalism based upon original research, either published or unpublished, and completed during 1954.

Bluedorn Reports On Northwest Coast Trip

Just returned from his first trip to the Pacific Northwest where he visited Professional and Undergraduate chapters of Sigma Delta Chi, Victor E. Bluedorn, executive director, reported that he found a fine spirit for better journalism and a real reawakening to the important role that Sigma Delta Chi can play in journalism today.

Recalling from SDX history that the Northwest Coast area was one of the early strongholds of Sigma Delta Chi, Bluedorn pointed out that a visit with these chapters was essential in that it solved problems caused by long distance relationship and gave the National Fraternity a better understanding of those problems while strengthening the chapters' interest in SDX.

The first stop on his trip was Portland where he spoke to the Professional chapter members at the Press Club. His visit to the Oregonian and the Journal, where he met with newspaper staffs, included an inspection of the Portland Journal building's Jackson Memorial Room, which is reserved for Sigma Delta Chi meetings and initiations.

During a coffee hour sponsored by the Washington State Theta Sigma Phi chapter, Bluedorn participated in a ceremony which will perpetuate Sigma Delta Chi's name. With the dissolution of the Inland Empire Professional Chapter, whose headquarters has been Spokane, Wash., John Ulrich, the last secretary of the group, presented a check for the \$173.25 in the treasury to Ron Peterson, president of the Undergraduate chapter on the W. S.C. campus at Pullman.

H. V. Alward, coordinator of W. S. C. journalism, stated that the money from the Spokane group will become the nucleus for a permanent scholarship fund. Income from it as the fund grows is to be used for a scholarship.

Included in the tour was a visit to the campus of the University of Idaho where Bluedorn attended a SDX chapter meeting.

One phase of his trip took him into Oregon where he spoke before the Oregon State College SDX Chapter at the Benton Hotel, Corvallis. At the University of Oregon, Eugene, where he participated in the opening ceremonies of the Eric W. Allen hall, the new school of journalism building, he spoke to a joint meeting of Oregon undergraduate and professional members.

A stop in Seattle, Wash., included a meeting with the Seattle Professional Chapter and undergraduate chapter representatives from the University of Washington. A spirited discussion of freedom of information among the members present followed Bluedorn's talk at the meeting held in the new Washington Hotel.

While visiting the University of Washington campus, he met the journalism faculty and toured the school's facilities which included visiting the partially constructed new journalism building.

Past National President John McClelland, Jr. and other Longview, Wash., Daily News members of the fraternity heard Bluedorn distinguish between the meaning of the terms "freedom of the press" and "freedom of information" before his return to Chicago.

Chapter Activities

DETROIT—With summer vacation behind them, the Detroit Professional Chapter lined up Paul Lutzer, Wayne University Dean of the College of Education, to speak on "The Campaign of Truth in Germany" for their September meeting. Dean Lutzer spent eight years with the State Department in West Germany where he developed a good understanding of the problems facing that country in its relationships with Russia and the West. He was also scheduled to illustrate his talk with colored slides.

COLORADO—The White House Press Corps members were scheduled guests at the September meeting of the Colorado Professional Chapter. The program committee promised such attractions as Press Secretary James Hagerty, *UP's* Merriman Smith, *INS's* Robert Clark, *AP's* Marvin Arrowsmith and others. The subject of the discussion was to be "Problems of the White House Correspondent."

WASHINGTON—Dr. Louis H. Bean, political analyst, was scheduled to headline Washington Professional Chapter's first meeting of the fall season. Going out on an accustomed limb, Bean promised to give his analysis of the November elections. Scheduled to appear on his panel were Paul R. Leach, *Chicago Daily News*; Theodore F. Koop, *CBS*; Lyle C. Wilson, *United Press*; Robert S. Allen; Bryson Rash, *ABC*, and others. Representatives of both Republican and Democratic national headquarters were also slated to be on hand.

CHICAGO—Scheduled to star at the September meeting of the Chicago Professional Chapter was Dave Dillman, public relations director for Inland Steel and ex *Journal of Commerce* editor. As moderator of a panel discussing "Business-Financial News Coverage," he was to be joined by Jim Wallace of the *Wall Street Journal*, Bob Vanderpool of the *Sun Times* and Phil Hanna of the *Daily News*. Plans for October included a meeting of Journalism education, covering problems in recruiting future journalists, new directions in studies, etc.

TEXAS—The First Annual Historic Sites in Texas Journalism Ceremony was scheduled for October in Nacogdoches, sponsored by the Texas Association of Sigma Delta Chi. The afternoon ceremony was to feature the erection of

a plaque at the "Birthplace of Texas Journalism," the Old Stone Fort on the campus of Stephen F. Austin College. William Ruggles of the *Dallas Morning News* was speaker at the afternoon affair, and the Honorable Price Daniel, United States Senator from Texas and a member of SDX was slated to appear as speaker at the National Newspaper Week Dinner which followed the ceremony. The committee in charge of planning and executing plans for the two celebrations included Dr. DeWitt C. Reddick, chairman, Victor Fain, Vern Sanford, Walter Humphrey, L. A. Wilke and Gene Robbins.

DALLAS—President Robert U. Brown, editor of *Editor & Publisher*, was signed up to speak at the October Newspaper Man of the Year Awards Banquet, the big event of the year for the Dallas Professional Chapter.

TEXAS GULF COAST—W. R. Beaumier, president of the Texas Press Association and publisher of the *Lufkin Daily News*, was scheduled as the main speaker at the Texas Gulf Coast chapter's National Newspaper Week dinner at the Ben Milam Hotel in Houston. The chapter planned to present its third annual award to the Outstanding Journalist of the Texas Gulf Coast area at that time.

CENTRAL TEXAS—The Texas Association of SDX handed a bouquet to two Waco members who have been active in promoting a Central Texas Professional Chapter. The state newsletter reported that "thanks to the untiring work of some of our fine members in Waco, the Central Texas chapter probably will become a reality." The two members mentioned were Tommy Turner with the *Dallas News Bureau* and John Bloskas with the *Junior Chamber of Commerce*.

LOUISVILLE—The 18 months old Louisville Professional Chapter has its program chuck-full of activities. A seminar program is promised the members with prominent personalities in the news, both national and regional, headlining the program. Sessions will be round-table discussions. The complete details will be announced soon. Three of the Louisville Professional members have changed jobs. Jay Crouse has been named day news editor of WHAS radio and TV. He succeeded Bos Boaz who took the post of news director of a TV station in Charleston, W. Va. John Day is assistant managing editor of the Newark (N. J.) *Star Ledger*.

SDX Convention

(Continued from page 1)

be Alexander F. Jones, executive editor, *Syracuse Herald-Journal*.

The 3 o'clock forum Thursday afternoon will feature Carl E. Lindstrom, executive editor, Hartford (Conn.) *Times* as speaker, with Bernard Kilgore, president, *The Wall Street Journal* and national treasurer, presiding.

"The Right of Privacy" will be the subject of the afternoon's last forum. Ed Dooley, managing editor of *The Denver Post* will preside, with Dr. James Polard as speaker.

Dinner will be served at 7 p.m. at the Student Union, Ohio State University. The hosts will be the Columbus Citizen and Scripps-Howard. Lee Hills, executive editor of the *Detroit Free Press* and SDX Executive Council Chairman, will preside. Frank H. Bartholomew, vice-president and Pacific Area manager of United Press, will be the main speaker.

Bernard Kilgore will present the Hogue Professional Achievement Award, and Al Austin will make the presentation of the Beckman Chapter Efficiency Award to the winning Undergraduate chapters.

Following the dinner will be committee meetings, including Credentials, Delinquent Chapters, Constitution and By-Laws, Nominating, Resolutions and National Theme. For the first time in several years, no change in the Constitution or By-Laws is being proposed.

Ohio State University, Ohio University and Kent State University chapters will be hosts for the Friday morning Chapter Advisers' breakfast.

Concurrent sessions for Professional and Undergraduate delegates begin at 9:15 a.m. Friday.

The Undergraduates will attend J. T. Trebilcock's "Financing the Local Chapter" for their first session. Trebilcock is adviser at the University of Illinois.

Other sessions in order will be "Membership Standards and Practices," Al Austin, University of North Dakota; "Stimulation of Significant Chapter Activities," L. J. Horton, Ohio University; "Keeping the Chapter's Records," Floyd Arpan, Northwestern University; "The Hogue and Beckman Contests," Chris Savage, Indiana University; and "Cooperation With Professionals," W. A. Fisher, Kent State University.

Alden C. Waite, president of the Southern California Associated Newspapers, and vice president in charge of professional chapter affairs, will preside at the forum on Professional Chapter Activities.

Victor E. Bluedorn, executive director, will lead the forum for members-at-large.

The Friday luncheon speaker will be Milton Caniff, cartoonist, with Phil W. Porter, Sunday editor of the *Cleveland Plaindealer*, acting as toastmaster. Alden C. Waite will preside, and the host will be the Cleveland Ohio Professional Chapter in cooperation with the *Cleveland News*, the *Cleveland Plaindealer*,

the *Cleveland Press* and the Penton Publishing Company.

The afternoon Undergraduate concurrent sessions will include the plenary session, presided over by Alvin E. Austin, and a general discussion. A model initiation and service of remembrance will be held at 5:30 p.m. No program is scheduled for Friday evening.

The general business session is arranged for Saturday morning, with Robert U. Brown presiding. Following the invocation and roll call, the committee reports will be given. Unfinished and new business will be voted on before the session ends. The special Saturday luncheon and afternoon's outing will be at the Wigwam where the hosts will be the *Columbus Dispatch* and the *Ohio State Journal*.

Climaxing the convention will be the annual banquet Saturday evening at the Deshler-Hilton. Earl Wilson, columnist, will be the toastmaster, and included in the program will be the announcement and presentation of honor awards, the installation of new officers, and the introduction of distinguished guests and members.

For those unable to attend the entire convention, registration for each day's activities will be held at 9 a.m.

Of special interest will be the submission of two petitions from Texas A&M College and the University of Utah for Undergraduate chapters. Election of Fellows will also be included, as well as the installation of the new Akron Professional Chapter.

Personals

About Members

WILLIAM A. BUCHANAN is vice president of Taylor Business Services, comprised of Taylor Publishing Co., an insurance publications firm, and Taylor Bookkeeping Service, in Indianapolis, Ind.

JOSEPH E. LUDWIG, JR., has completed his active army service and is now reporting for the Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) *New Yorker*.

GEORGE E. GOODWIN represented the Atlanta, Ga., Professional Chapter as goodwill ambassador to Texas at the Dallas and Fort Worth Chapters' joint Founders Day Banquet on April 30.

JOHN FULTON, general manager of WQXI, Atlanta, has been named chairman of the tenth annual Georgia Radio and Television Institute which will be held at the Grady School of Journalism next Jan. 26-28.

C. O. BROWN JR., former journalism teacher at Thomas Jefferson high school, San Antonio, and sponsor of the school newspaper and yearbook, has been appointed as an editor for The Naylor Company, San Antonio, regional book publishers.

KARL S. ELEBASH JR., editorial page editor of the *Mobile Press* for the past seven years, has joined the news staff of the *Wall Street Journal* in New York. Elebash covered eight sessions of the Alabama Legislature for the *Mobile Press Register*.

HUGH K. RICKENBAKER JR., who has been in the public relations and advertising department, Georgia Power Company, for the past seven years, has joined the home office staff of the Life Insurance Company of Georgia. He will serve in a public relations capacity.

GREG SHUKER was one of the honorable mention winners in this year's Thomas Arkle Clark Honor Award competition, staged by Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity to select its outstanding senior. Shuker was among the college editors who toured Russia last winter.

JAMES W. ARNOLD received his MAJ at Stanford University recently.

JOHN W. DIEDERICH was with the Quincy (Mass.) *Patriot Ledger* this summer. A 1951 graduate of Marquette's journalism college, he has been attending the Harvard Business School since his release from the Marine Corps. He will receive his Masters degree next June.

REX HOWELL, president of the Western Slope Broadcasting Company, which operates KFXJ radio and TV in Grand Junction, Colo., has accepted an appointment to the American Council on Education for Journalism. Howell, a director of the Mutual Broadcasting System, will represent the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters. Purpose of the council is to establish basic industry principles for teaching journalism. Other Western members of the council are Gayle Waldrop of Colorado University and Keen Rafferty of the University of New Mexico.

BILL SCHROEDER, formerly with the U. S. Army, has joined the staff of the *Waukegan* (Ill.) *News Sun*.

EARL HALL, managing editor of the *Mason City* (Ia.) *Globe-Gazette*, won the \$10,000 Mutual of Omaha Criss Award and gold medal. The award, largest of its kind in the United States, was established to honor outstanding contri-

butions in the field of health and safety by Mutual of Omaha, as a tribute to the late C. C. Criss, founder of the association.

JACK DILLARD of Waco, Texas, executive secretary of the Baylor Ex-Students Association, joined the staff of Gov. Allan Shivers in October. Dillard managed Shivers' campaign for reelection in 1952 and was assistant manager in the recent campaign.

RAYMOND BROOKS, 1952 president of the Austin (Tex.) chapter, and longtime political writer at Austin has started a feature in several Texas papers. Name of the feature is "Political Playback, Highlights, Names, in 30 Years of the News, by the Dean of the Capitol Correspondents." It recounts episodes in his experience at the Capitol Press Room and covering state political campaigns over a 30-year span.

DON CLARK, past national president of SDX, reported a "highly successful" trip to Europe. While there he spent a Sigma Delta Chi evening in Izmir with CURT FIELD (Grinnell '54) who is assigned to the Air Flight Training School and NED CHAPMAN (University of Iowa '49) who publishes a daily newspaper, Anadolu, besides owning and operating a job printing establishment.

ROBERT C. ALBROOK, former chief clerk of the Senate District Committee, accepted a position on the news staff of *The Washington Post and Times Herald* recently. As District Committee clerk, and previously as legislative assistant to Sen. Francis Case, Albbrook played a key role in steering the public works program and municipal financing bills through the last two Congresses.

WERNER RENBERG, Dallas Professional chapter member, has left the *Dallas Morning News* as reporter to become manager of *Business Week's* new Canadian News Bureau in Toronto.

Books by Brothers

Wilkinson Publishing Company of Dallas has just published a new book, *Basic Ad Writing*, by MARVIN WINSETT, Dallas.

HARNETT KANE'S new book, *Spies for the Blue and Gray*, was published last month by Hanover House. It deals with espionage in the Civil War. Some of his other well-known books include *Louisiana Hayride* and *The Lady of Arlington*.

Christopher released GARTH BENTLEY'S *Pinfeathers from Pegasus* this summer. The book has been described as "a collection of horsefeathers in rhyme."

PROFESSOR ALLAN NEVINS has edited five of James Fenimore Cooper's novels and combined them into *The Leatherstocking Saga*. The book was published by Pantheon. The five novels were arranged in chronological order focusing on the epic figure of the scout and trapper. Nevin eliminated repetitious passages and scenes not related to Leatherstocking's career and character, without changing Cooper's style.

PROFESSOR HENRY LADD SMITH, University of Wisconsin School of Journalism, is the co-author of a new history of the fourth estate. *The Press in America*, written jointly with Professor Edwin Emery of the University of Minnesota School of Journalism, went on sale recently as another volume in the journalism series of Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York.

Obituaries

PAUL B. MILLER (SoCf'40), 1951.

GAYLORD S. WHITE (IaS'30), Fort Myers Beach, Fla., March 15, 1954.

JEROME W. POWELL (DeP'11), Chicago, Ill., Sept., 1953.

L. MORAN DUNLAP (TxU'23), Meridian, Tex., June 11, 1951.

GEORGE BAYARD (Ind'18), Chicago, Ill., June 12, 1954.

L. BARTON FERGUSON (Pit'23), Drexel Hill, Pa., Jan., 1952.

ROBERT S. WENGER (Neb'19), Grand Island, Neb.

HENRY W. MCCLINTOCK (Ia'15), Salisbury, Vt.

EVERETT B. SCOTT (Neb'16), Garden City, N. Y., Feb., 1954.

CARLISLE L. JONES (Neb'18), Los Angeles, Calif., Sept. 23, 1952.

CHARLES ALFRED YEATMAN (Cor'23), Los Angeles, Calif., March, 1954.

MAURY MAVERICK (TxU'17), San Antonio, Tex., June 7, 1954.

RICHARD GREEN (OkI'27), New York, N. Y., May 25, 1954.

TAYLOR E. HUSTON (UOr'24), Bakersfield, Calif.

MAX L. BURK (KnS'35), Manhattan, Kan., June 24, 1951.

WHITTIER S. WELLMAN (StU'29), Carmel, Calif., April 6, 1954.

JOHN W. DODGE (STU'50), San Carlos, Calif., June 17, 1954.

HARRY L. KUCK (UOr'16), San Francisco, Calif.

WALTER H. BURR (KnS-Pr'29), Springfield, Va., Oct. 23, 1953.

MICHAEL J. KALIVODA (OhU'45), Toronto, O., April 11, 1951.

LOUIS JUDKINS (TxU'38), Laredo, Tex., Feb. 25, 1954.

WALTER E. BATTENFIELD (Grn-Pr'22), Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 13, 1953.

PAUL F. SWANK (CeO-Pr'52), died Sept. 1 in the Columbus, Ohio, University Hospital of injuries suffered in an automobile accident. He was an editor for the *Associated Press*, having been with the organization since 1921.

WILLIAM G. GURNEY (UOr'54), Eugene, Ore., was killed in an airplane crash, July, 1952.

CHARLES R. BROWN (Ind'48), Fairbanks, Ind., died Sept. 19.

F. H. YOUNG (UOr'14), Portland, Ore., passed away suddenly July 1, 1954.

KARL SEIFFERT (UMc'33), Rochester, Mich., died Sept. 3.

HERMAN P. LOCHNER (Wis-Pr'46), veteran police reporter of Madison (Wis.) *Capital Times*, died at Madison, Sept. 13.

ALFRED KIST (Pur-Pr'49), co-publisher of the *Winchester* (Ind.) *News and Union City* (Ind.) *Times-Gazette*, and owner of the *Lynn* (Ind.) *Herald*, died Aug. 3.

CLEM RANDAU (ChiP-Pr'45), former vice president of the *United Press* and business manager of the old *Chicago Sun*, died Sept. 21.

ROBERT J. PRICE (Mon-40), Missoula, Mont., was lost in action in World War II, Aug. 1, 1943.

JAMES B. LATIMER (Ga-Pr'47), Greenville, S. C., died Feb. 1, 1953.

JOSEPH S. HUBBARD (Blt-Pr'15) died Sept. 13 at his home in Des Plaines, Ill. A lifelong journalist, he was one of the first two Field Press Managers in the United States, serving as executive secretary of the Missouri Press Association.

GEORGE P. CHENEY (UOr-), Enterprise, Ore.

PAUL BUNYAN HAS NOTHING ON YOU!

Yesterday, Paul Bunyan was a legend. Today he is you—and every other American.

Today you can travel as fast and as far as once upon a time only Paul Bunyan could travel. You can span a continent in hours. You can do even more. You can pull sleek streamliners over mountains. You can heat skyscrapers. You can build, lift, move, plow, kill insects, destroy weeds and grow crops—all through the use of petroleum products.

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Last year, for example, we invested more than \$90,000,000 in the development of new sources of oil, including obtaining leases and drilling wells.

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All told, to better serve civilian and military needs, our expansion and modernization program for 1954 and 1955 alone calls for capital expenditures of about half a billion dollars. Nearly half is going into development of new crude oil production and reserves.

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Standard Oil Company (Indiana)



IF YOU HAVE VISITED Bemidji, Minnesota, you will remember seeing these giant statues of the legendary Paul Bunyan and Babe, the Blue Ox. Paul is symbolic of the American recognition that in a big country things have to be done on a big scale to meet a big demand.



IT TAKES BIGNESS in oil production to keep a mechanized nation moving ahead. Discovery of new sources of oil is vital. But drilling a wildcat well in an unproved area may cost more than a million dollars. And the odds are eight to one against finding oil in commercial quantities. Despite the cost and the risk, Standard Oil is constantly looking for and finding new petroleum sources to maintain the nation's reserves.



IT TAKES BIGNESS in research to keep up with the need for more efficient lubricants and fuels. A total of 2,700 people—men like Joseph J. Gregor of our Whiting laboratories—are employed in our research departments. In recent years we have plowed back about 66 cents out of every dollar of earnings in addition to borrowing over \$300,000,000 to pay for expanded facilities, including research.



IT TAKES BIGNESS in planning to get ready for future demand. A 30,000-barrel-a-day refinery in which we invested millions of dollars has just been dedicated at Mandan, North Dakota. More millions are going into a major pipeline program. The investment of about 120,000 stockholder-owners—people like Mrs. Florence Luedeke Munro (above) of Peoria, Illinois—makes possible such huge building programs.

A 45-GUN SALUTE TO SIGMA DELTA CHI

Forty-five is a handsome age, youth's sparkle still in the eye, a tinge of maturity setting becomingly at the temples. Well that you are so fit . . . for never such a time for inspired leadership by the Free Press. Gentlemen, we salute you, and wish you well on your 45th Anniversary!

EDITOR & PUBLISHER